THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

TERMS OF THE PAPER

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By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1.50

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Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CARSON GRAHAM,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, in George A. Elliot's office, west side of the park, Erie. 34

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 153, Third Street, Pittsburgh. 34

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, Fifth Street, between Smithfield and Grant Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa

VINCENT HIMROD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS of Stoves, Hollow Ware, Engines, Machinery, Rail Road Cars, etc, State St., Erie, Pa.

THOMAS M AUSTIN.
(Late of the firm of G. Loomis & Co.)
DEALER in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Musical Instruments, Looking Glasses, Lamps and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail.

JOHN GOALDING.
MERCHANT TAILOR, and Habit Maker—Shop on the east side of State street, two doors north of Eight, and adjoining J. H. Rublet & Co's Cabinet Ware-Room, Erie, Penna.

JOHN KEENAN.
GENERAL Steamboat Agent, office at R. J. Roger's Hat Store State street Erie Pa.

CLARK & METCALF,
WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets, and Dry Groceries No. 1 Reed House.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
BANKERS, Collectors and Dealers in Gold and Silver coin, uncurrent Money, Land Warrants and certificates of Deposite. Also Sight Drafts on the principal cities of the Union, and all parts of the Old Country for sale Office, Williams' Block, corner of State-st., and Public Square.
J. E. WILLIAMS. G. B. WRIGHT.

J. G. & W. I. MILLS.
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars.—Also, Foreign Fruit, Nutts, Pickles and Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, Preserves, and Hermetically Sealed articles of every description always on hand. No 2, William's Block, State-st, opposite Brown's New Hotel, Erie, Pa
J. G. MILLS, New York. WM. I. MILLS, Buffalo
Also, receiving in their season, Oysters in shell, from J. G. Mills Depot, New York, which will be sold Wholesale at low prices
A. C. JACKSON, Agent, Erie, Pa.

DURLIN & SLOAN,
DEALERS in Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Printer's Cards, No. 9, Brown's new Block, Erie Pa
A. P. DURLIN B. F. SLOAN.

W. POYNTELL JOHNSTON M. D.
OFFICE at his residence on 6th Street, two doors West of the Episcopal Church.

T. W. MOORE,
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, Fruit, &c., One Door below Loomis & Co's State street, Erie.

JOHN B COOK.
DEALER in Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, and the Greatest variety of any Store in the City. Cheap Side, Erie. Pa.

STERRETT & GRAY.
IMPORTERS, Jobbers and retail Dealers in Wet and Dry Groceries Provisions, Produce, Foreign and Domestic Fruit, Wooden, Willow and Stone Ware, Flour, Fish, Salt, Glass, Nails, Powder, Shot, Caps, Safety Fuse, &c., &c. French Street, opposite the Reed House, Erie, Pa.
☞ Steam and Canal Boats, Vessels, Hotels, and Private Families supplied with any of the above articles with promptness and very cheap.

WM. S. LANE.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE over Jack-on's store, at North-East corner of the Public Square.

DOCTORS BEEBE & STEWART.
PRACTISING Physicians and Surgeons. Office and Residences—Seventh & Sassafras Streets.
Office hours from 7 to 8, A. M; 1 to 2, and 6 to 7, P. M.
A. BEEBE, M. D. J. L. STEWART, M. D.

JOHN HEARN & CO.
FORWARDING and Commission Merchants, dealer in Coal, Flour, Fish, and agent for a daily line of upper lake Steamers, Public Dock Erie Pa.

LIDDELL & Co.
BLACKSMITHS, Manufacturers of Iron Pumps, Railing, Steamboat Boilers, &c., &c., State, between 7 h and 8th. Streets, Erie.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
OFFICE Removed to No. 5 Reed Block, State Street.
Eastern Express closes at 11½ o'clock, A. M.
Western " " 3½ o'clock, P. M.
C. D. SHAFFORD, Agent.

GEORGE J. MORTON.
(Late of the firm of J. Hearn & Co.)
FORWARDING and Commission Merchant, Public Dock, Erie, Pa. Dealer in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour and Plaster.

WALKER & TIBBALS.
FORWARDING, produce and Commission Merchants, second Ware House East of the Public Bridge, Erie Pa.
Also—Dealers in Coal, Salt, Plaster, Stucco, Fish, Lime and Lime Stone, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Castings, &c., &c., with unsurpassed facilities for shipping either by Steamboats, Propellers, Schooners, or by Rail Road.
D. B. WALKER L. N. TIBBALS.

W. H. KNOWLTON.
WATCHMAKER and Repairer, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Looking Glasses and other Fancy Goods Store one door west of the Reed House. 17

ARBUCKLE & KEPLER,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. No 3, Perry Block, State street, Erie, Pa.

DR. C. BRANDES.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON—Office at his residence on Eighth Street, between French and Holland, Erie, Pa.

M. SANFORD & CO.,
Dealers in Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, &c Sight Exchange on the principal cities constantly for sale Office in Beatty's Block, Public Square, Erie.

T. HERON STUART.
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN—Office, corner of French and Fifth streets, over Moses Koch's store, Residence on Fourth street, one door east of the old Apothecary Hall.

RUFUS REED,
DEALER in English, German and American Hardware and Cutlery Also, Nails, Anvils, Vices, Iron and Steel No. 3 Reed House, Erie, Pa.

CADWELL & BENNETT,
WHOLESALE, Jobbers, and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Carpeting, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, &c. Empire Stores State Street, four doors, below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.
ALSO—Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Axle Arms, Springs, and a general assortment of Saddle and Carriage Trimmings.

S. MERVIN SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Justice of the Peace, and Agent for the Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company—Office 3 doors west of Wrights store, Erie, Pa.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
FORWARDING & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1 Wrights Block, State street, Erie.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building south of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie

TIBBALS & HAYES,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. No. 1, Brown's New Hotel.

SMITH JACKSON,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 13th, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Sixth streets, Erie.

CARTER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

M. CHAPIN, RESIDENT DENTIST—Office on the south side of the Diamond five doors east of the Erie Bank. Prices reasonable, and all work warranted Erie June 19 1852. 6

GINGHAMS of every variety and style from 10 cents to 25 cts. per yard at Nov 9 '52 SMITH JACKSON.

60 Bags Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee just received and for sale by Nov 6 52 STERRETT & GRAY.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist: Office and dwelling on the Southside of the Public Square, 1st door East of the Erie Bank Building. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire sets. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to save them of pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

JOHN H. BURTON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Erie

THE Petition of Hiram Baker respectfully showeth, that your petitioner occupies a commodious house situate in the township of Concord, on the road leading from Waterford to Warren, also from Meadville to Columbus, which is well calculated for a public house of entertainment, and from its neighborhood and situation is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travelers; that he is well provided with stabling for horses, and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travelers; he therefore respectfully prays the court to grant him a license to keep an inn or public house of entertainment there, and your petitioner will pray &c HIRAM BAKER

We, the undersigned citizens of the township of Concord aforesaid, being personally acquainted with Hiram Baker, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreeably to his petition.

Signed.—Robert C. Brown, N. P. Brown, James Hood, F. B. Stranhan, P. K. Webber, Alden Higgins, James Culver, Jedu then Gray, Abner Lilley, John Culver Wilber C. Webb, Charles Webber, Parker Stowell, J. H. Moffatt, Andrew Hays, William Hays, Eli W. Webber, Jesse Heath, Philander Boutwell, Ezekiel Lewlis. 3 33

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Robert Hills of the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house known as the Farmer's Hotel, formerly occupied by L. A Constantine in said city of Erie. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. ROBERT HILLS

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Robert Hills the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed.—C. M. Tibbals, J. J. Linn, H. Caldwell, M. Mayor, C. W. Mayberry, Thos Sill, Rufus Reed, Lucius A. Constantine, Moses Koch, John S. Brown, John M. Justice, H. L. Brown, W. W. Loomis, Bernard Hubley. Jan. 1 '53- 3 34

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Gibson J. Strahahan, of the township of Concord, and county aforesaid, respectfully showeth, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township; he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

Concord, Dec. 25 '52. GIBSON J STRAHAN

We, the undersigned citizens of Concord township in which the above mentioned tavern is to be kept, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed—P. K Webber, Andrew Hays, N. P Brown, Thomas Chelton, Heman Millard, John Biger, William Pratt, John Bedell, James Hood, Chas Webber, Robt Brown, F. Lewis, Heath

ORDINANCE!

FOR paving the side walks on the south side of Second street, from Holland to Parade st., on the North side of Short st., from Sassafras to Myrtle st., on both sides of Myrtle st., from Fourth to Short st., on both sides of Third st., from Sassafras to Walnut st., on the East side of German st., from Eighth to Eleventh st., on the West side of Sassafras st., from Ritner to Buffalo st., on the North side of Buffalo st., from Peach to Chestnut st., on the West side of French st., from Eleventh st., to the Erie and North East Railroad, on the East side of French st., from the Railroad to Buffalo st., on the West side of German st., from Third to Fourth st., on the South side of Third st., from Holland st., to the East side of Mrs. Dickson's lot, and on both sides of Holland st., from Second to Fifth st., on the South side of Eleventh st., from Peach st., to Sassafras st.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Select and Common Councils of the City of Erie That all and every owner or owners of any lot or lots, or smaller quantity of land bounded on the South side of Second st., between Holland and Parade st., on the North side of Short st., between Sassafras and Myrtle sts., on both sides of Myrtle between Fourth and Short sts., on both sides of Third st., between Sassafras and Walnut sts., on the East side of German st., between Eighth and Eleventh st., on the West side of Sassafras st., from Ritner to Buffalo st., on the North side of Buffalo st., from Peach to Chestnut sts., on the West side of French st., from Eleventh st., to the Erie and North East Railroad, on the East side of French st., from the Erie and North East Railroad to Buffalo st., on the West side of German st., from Third to Fourth st., on the South side of Third st., from Holland st., to the east line of Mrs Dickson's Lot, and on both sides of Holland st., between Second and Fifth st., and on the South side of Eleventh st., between Peach and Sassafras Street, be and are hereby required to pave the Side Walks in front of their respective Lot or Lots, or other quantity of Land, and the owner or owners of corner Lots where any street or streets intersect those ordered to be paved by this Ordinance, are required to extend their pavements along said streets past the line of their respective Lot or Lots twelve feet where said cross or intersecting street is sixty feet wide, and sixteen feet where it is one hundred feet wide, and to have said pavement completed in the manner herein after directed on or before the first of January A. D. 1853.

2nd. That said Pavements shall be good sound plank, two inches thick, to be laid six feet wide, on good substantial bed or cross pieces of timber, and securely fastened down with good spikes, and to the grade given by the City Surveyor.

3d. That the tenant, tenants of other persons residing on any such Lot or Lots or other quantity of land owned by any person or persons not residing in this city, be and are hereby required to pave in front of the same as aforesaid, and in such case it shall be lawful for such tenant or tenants to deduct the cost of such pavement out of any rent due, or to become due for the premises.

4th. That no pavement shall be deemed to be completed until examined and approved by the Side Walk Committee.

5th. That any person neglecting to comply with the requisition of this Ordinance, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for every foot in length of pavement which such person should have made, and in default of said pavement being completed by the first day of January A. D. 1853, the Mayor, Select and Common Councils will proceed to lay down the same and file Liens for the cost thereof against the respective Lot or Lots or other quantity of Land, and proceed to collect the same according to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Ordained and enacted into an Ordinance the 25th day of Nov. A. D. 1852.

MURRAY WHALLON, Mayor.
Attest, W. H Sherman, Clerk. Erie, Nov. 18 1852-3w2

J. M. SMITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 7 Bennett Block, State St. est, Erie, Pa.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that they are receiving almost daily in additions to their stock of goods, the largest and best assortment of Groceries to be found west of New York City. Thankful for the liberal patronage received since our commencement in this city, we would most respectfully call the attention of merchants and others wishing goods in our line, to an exhibition of our stock before going to Buffalo or New York. We wish it distinctly understood that we will sell goods for *Cash or Ready Pay*, as cheap as can be purchased in Buffalo or in New York, with the addition of expenses in getting goods to this City.

The following comprise a small part of our stock—
50 Hhds. N. O. Muscd., and P. R. Sugars.
100 Bbls. Crushed Pow'd, Granulat'd & Coffee do.
10 Tierces Dutch Crushed sugar.
20 Boxes Refined Loaf do.
20 Hhd Muse'd,, and P R Molasses,
20 Tierces do, do. do.
75 Bbls. do. do. & S. H, do.
15 do. Stewart's Syrup,
10 do. Cuba Honey.
130 Chests and half Chests Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas,
100 Bx. from 4 to 16lbs of Black and Green do.
75 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
20 Boxes Ground Coffee,
75 do. Cavendish Tobacco, all qualities,
30 do. ⅛ lb lump do. superior qualities,
25 Bbls. J. Anderson's Smoking Tobacco, ½, ¼ & ⅛ prs.
Also, several different brands Fine Cut Chewing.
75 Packages Mackeral, No's 1, 2 & 3, in whole, ½ & ¼ Kits.
650 Boxes Herring, No. 1 and Scaled,
5000 lbs Cod Fish,
25 Bbls. Refined Winter Strained Oil,

Also, Nuts, Raisins, Prunes, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves, Rice, Powder, Shot, Safety Fuse, Wrapping, Cap and Letter Paper; Mustard, and Pickles, of an excellent quality and cheap—besides a great many other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement of this kind We also have in addition to the goods above mentioned, a large stock of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, which can be had 25 per cent. cheaper for the same quality, than can be purchased west of New York, notwithstanding the great advance in liquors. London and Philadelphia Porter, Scotch Ale, and Wines of almost all descriptions Please call and examine for yourselves, and you will be satisfied that you can do better than by going to Buffalo or New York.
Erie, Dec. 4, 1852, 3) J M SMITH & Co.

AN extensive assortment of flavoring extracts the best in market, call and try one for the handkerchief of every kind, Colognes, hair oils, pomatums, ambrodine a certain cure for chapped hands, lip salve, shaving soaps and creams of bay rum, hair dye, hair restorative, depilatory powder, in short we constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of every kind of Perfumery, fancy articles and Yankee notions of almost every description.

Persons wishing to buy are respectfully invited to call as they may depend upon getting what they want at the lowest price, at the city drug store state-st. Erie Dec. 4-3m P. HALL.

WRITING PAPER—Blue, White, Letter, Cap, Gilt edge, colored, satin and note Paper, fancy envelopes, plain and self-sealing envelopes, cards of all kinds which cannot fail to suit customers, give us a call and see. Dec. 4 1852-3m P. HALL.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1853.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

We give place in another column to an important and able letter from JOHN TUCKER, Esq., President of the Reading road, and CHRISTOPHER FALLON, Esq., President of the Sunbury road. This letter needs no endorsement at our hands—it speaks for itself; and in speaking exhibits the character and advantages of the Sunbury enterprise in their full and true bearing. When we look upon this work exhibited in the strong practical point of view seen by Mr. Tucker, we can only wonder that the cars are not now running between this and Philadelphia, instead of that city halting and considering whether to subscribe or not to its stock. Aside from the immense trade it would pour into the lap of Philadelphia—a trade, be it remembered, that city does not now, nor never can enjoy except by the construction of this improvement—it would in a few years, by opening a now inaccessible portion of the State, add more than its cost to the revenues of the Commonwealth. It is conceded upon all hands that by far the richest portion of the State, in natural resources, is between Erie and Sunbury. *Now* that section is an impassible wilderness, almost. Build this road, and from Erie to Sunbury the whole distance will become a garden; its lofty forests will be turned into lumber, and its mines of coal and iron brought forth to enrich the people of the State. In referring to these facts, we say nothing of the wealth of trade Pennsylvania would hereby secure that now seeks a market in N. Y. That this trade would be secured to our State, the facts set forth in the letter we refer to, fully demonstrate. Why then should Philadelphia hesitate? What, in comparison with the advantages to be derived, is a million or two millions of dollars to a city like Philadelphia? Nothing!—a mere drop in the bucket!

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—Quite a number of our exchanges are down upon the gutters up of the New York Crystal Palace, for expecting the Press to advertise the institution, when the shares are said to command over fifty per cent premium. It is indeed a speculation which "takes down" completely anything ever undertaken by Barnum. What is a remarkable peculiarity in the modest projectors is, that they have, in the name of the public, procured the gratuitous use of a public square in New York, for their building, and have had it constituted a Government storehouse, by the President, so that foreign articles may be imported for exhibition, duty free. Both these facts are stretches of authority, to be palliated only upon the ground that they are in aid of a purpose wholly public. They would hardly be excused, if they were granted to help on a private speculation. The Crystal Palace at Dublin, and this again, at New York, are imitations which will not have all the merits of the original. This last is a cockneyish imitation of cockneyism—with the salt, that gave the original flavor, wanting. No Royal lady no Prince Pattypan, will parade its aisles, smiling condescendingly at the throngs of exhibitors and gazers, themselves a part of the spectacle—unless, indeed, some of the self-styled "merchant princes" of the Metropolis will enact that part.

☞ PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—We are indebted to the publisher for an early copy of this new candidate for public favor, and fully agree with the "*Home Journal*" that it is a triumph in Magazine literature. Its contents is timely, various, and of excellent quality. The number contains 120 large, double-columned pages, between neat, pea-green covers. The articles—twenty-five in number—appear anonymously, as they should; but it is well known they are from practiced and popular pens. The gay and lively predominate, but the grave and instructive are well represented; and the result is a charming and interesting magazine—a work creditable to the publishers, the editors, the writers and the country. In its character it is eminently American; and thus while it is not expected to supercede "Harper," it will be an acceptable visiter at the fire-side of a large class of readers who look for something solid, and at the same time instructive and amusing. It can be had at No. 9, Browns Hotel.

☞ Opposition is said to be the life of business; and we are glad to see that the Express business in this country is about to have some life infused into it. The present express upany betwe n this and New York is a perfect monopoly, and like all monopolies has degenerated into a stupendous swindle upon the business of the country. But its race is run, thank fortune! The *Journal of Commerce* states that a new Express Company, to be called the "United States Express Company," with a capital of $500,000 are rapidly perfecting their arrangements, and expect to be in operation by the 1st of March. More than three times the amount of capital required was offered in that city, but a portion was reserved for other points on the route over which its business is to be conducted. The premises No. 62 Broadway, have been leased for the principal New York office.

☞ Chloroform is now used to remove bees from the honey-comb. The hive is placed above a chamber, having a glass window at one side, and a small hole pierced at the other. The chloroform is put into a small bottle, having two tubes through its cork, only one of which is allowed to come into immediate contact with the chloroform. The tube which does not come into immediate contact with the chloroform is inserted into the small hole in the side of the box, and by blowing into the other, the chamber is soon filled with gas, and they tumble out into a box below.—*Utica Observer.*

A PATRIOTIC QUAKER ELECTED TO CONGRESS.—The Boston *Post* says: Hon. E. P. Little, of Marshfield, Democratic Congressman elect in the ninth district, is a much respected member of the fraternity of Quakers, and an unswerving Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school. His father, Captain George Little, was one of our naval commanders in the war of 1812, and the present member of Congress served at one time as a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, during the war with Great Britain.

☞ The Erie Editors have taken upon themselves the herculean task of regulating all the rail road gauges in creation.—*Mercer Freeman.*

Quite a mistake, friend *Freeman*! The Legislature regulates the gauges of railroads in this State, and as the old commonwealth is a small and somewhat important part of "creation," we could'nt do what is imputed to us if we would.

☞ There is no clearer index of the growth of the West than the fact that what constitutes the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, having twenty-three Representatives and six Senators in Congress, was, not many years ago, one Congressional District; and the delegate who then represented all this territory is yet living.

Anecdotes of Webster.

The greatest curiosity we have met, in Mr. Lanman's book, is a couple of stanzas of verse, the only specimen of Webster's poetry, so far as we know, that ever found its way into print. Our readers will, doubtless, be curious to see them:

THE MEMORY OF THE HEART.

"If stores of dry and learned lore we gain,
We keep them in the memory of the brain:
Names, things and facts—whate'er we knowledge call,
There is the common ledger for them all;
And images on this cold surface traced,
Make slight impressions, and are soon effaced.

"But we've a page more glowing and more bright,
On which our friendship and our love we write;
That these may never from the soul depart,
We trust them to the *memory of the heart.*
There is no dimming—no effacement here,
Each new pulsation keeps the record clear;
Warm, golden letters, all the tablet fill,
Nor lose their lustre till the heart stands still.

"LONDON, Nov. 19th, 1839."

Here is another anecdote of Webster, which has just been told me, and which is worth preserving.

Just before he died, and after his recovery was despaired of, one of his physicians approached his bedside, and asked how he found himself.

"I feel like the jackdaw in the church-steeple," was the strange reply. The physician withdrew sadly from the bedside to another part of the room, where some members of the family were standing together, and shaking his head, confessed his apprehensions that the brain of the dying statesman was affected—that the stately oak was perishing at the top. He could see no method in the answer which his question had received. One of the ladies present who knew Mr. Webster better, did not believe his mind was wandering, and quietly stepping to the bedside, asked him what he meant by saying that he felt like jackdaw in the church-steeple. "Why, Cowper; Cowper's delightful translation of one of Vincent Burne's little poems, entitled the Jackdaw."

I send you a copy of the verses—which some of your readers may have forgotten, or never read—that they may perceive the perfect fitness and point of the reply:—[*Corr. N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE JACKDAW

There is a bird who, by his coat,
And by the heaviness of his note,
Might be supposed a crow;
A great frequenter of the church,
Where bishop like he finds a perch,
And dormitory too.

Above the steeple shines a plate,
That turns and turns, to indicate
From what point blows the weather.
Look up—your brain begins to swim,
'Tis in the clouds—that pleases him,
He chooses it the rather.

Fond of the speculative height,
Thither he wings his airy flight,
And there securely sees
The bustle and the rare show,
That occupy mankind below,
Secure and at ease.

You think, no doubt he sits and muses
On future broken bones and bruises
If he should chance to fall.
No—not a single thought like that
Employs his philosophic pate,
Or troubles it at all.

He sees that this great round-a-boat,
The world, with all its motely rout,
Church, army, physic, law,
Its customs and its business,
Is no concern at all of his
And says—what says he?—Caw!

Thrice happy bird! I too have seen
Much of the vanities of men;
And sick of having seen 'em,
Would cheerfully these limbs resign
For such a pair of wings as thine,
And such a head between 'em.

The book referred to, Private life of Webster, can be had at No 9, Brown's Hotel.

The Japan Expedition.

Extract from a letter of an officer on board the United States ship Susquehanna, dated Cumsingmoon, China, September 22, 1852:

"For some two months past the chief subject of interest in the squadron had been gradually dying away, owing to the character of the news from home in regard to it, and its continued delay. In the first instance it was believed to be a decidedly warlike movement on the part of the government; the amount of force to be sent, as then stated, being entirely unnecessary for a friendly visit. Subsequent reports, however, reduce the number of vessels, and put off the time for their sailing until what might be called an indefinite period, so that we were beginning to doubt whether any expedition, other than was contemplated at the time this ship sailed, would ever take place. The arrival of the store ship has somewhat revived the belief in the expedition's coming off, and its hostile or peaceful character depending upon contingencies after it reached Japan. The store ship does not bring as late intelligence, by two months, as we had received by mail; but it brings substantial evidence of the preparation already made by the government, and its serious views towards Japan. I have some few thoughts of my own upon this Japan business, and the policy pursued by the government in relation to it.

Assuming the objects of the government to be the opening of the Japan ports to commerce, and failing in that to secure some point for the establishment of a coal depot, it will be seen by all that both these objects are contrary to the known policy of the Japanese government. The Japanese, though not in the European sense of the word, a military people, are still even in that light, not to be disregarded; for they are admitted to be brave, and to entertain less regard for human life than any race on earth. They are numerous, and in that sense possess great strength; but a greater element of power is, that they have always been independent, and have great confidence in their ability to defend themselves against all invaders. Such briefly is the nation whose policy of government we propose changing. Besides they are known to be very suspicious; so that, in holding the little intercourse that has been allowed the several European vessels visiting their ports, the great difficulty was to satisfy them that they meant no deception, and that they were honest in their declarations. That being the true history of the case, does not the course of our government seem very remarkable? But just let me recount that course that was to have been pursued upon the sailing of this vessel, and then contrast with that subsequently determined upon by the government.

The force of each will speak for itself. The Susquehanna, upon her arrival at Hong Kong, was expected to meet a party of Japanese, sent from the Pacific by order of the United States government; These Japanese, Commodore Aulick was to take on board, and proceed to Japan with the view of returning them to their country. This act was to have been used as an introduction to the objects of their visit. Of course, the manner of presenting these objects must rest with the officer in charge; upon his judgment and discretion much would have depended; and by being frank in the discussion of them, all cause of suspicion would most likely have been avoided. Frequent reference to the fact of the government having sent a national ship to restore to their country and friends a party of shipwrecked Japanese, as evidence of our peaceable and friendly relations towards them, would have been a strong argument in our favor. Such is a faint outline of the course to have been pursued in the first instance.—Now for the subsequent movement, not forgetting the character of the people we have to deal with.

The world is apprised that the great American republic is about to come into collision with the empire of Japan and is sending a large naval force, consisting of seven rail powerful steam frigates &c., to claim redress for violation of the law of nations, as well as with the hope of ultimately obliging the Japanese to open their ports to the commerce of the world. That is about the substance of the announcement. Japan, through Batavia, is very soon made aware of the publication; and whether it contained the real views and purposes of our government or not, the effect produced upon the mind of the Japanese would be the same.

And what would that effect be? A mistrust of our intentions that nothing can change. That is the frame of mind in which they will now be found, and the American negotiator, whoever he might be will not be able to approach them—at least upon a friendly basis. And assuming that force is to be used in that event, to be forewarned is to be forearmed; that, no doubt, will apply to the Japanese as well as to other nations. Their resources, whatever they may be, will be found ready for the occasion. As to what we can do and what we cannot do in the trial of arms, it hardly becomes me to speak, even to you. That by means of our guns we could destroy much property and many lives with but little to ourselves, I have no doubt. But would that accomplish our ends? I think not, because we could not go beyond a certain point if confined to our ships. To land, with a view to march upon Jeddo and hold the country, would require nearly as large a force as was required in Mexico, and about the same expense. To land upon some small island and hold it might be done; but that would require a garrison on shore and one or more ships off the place; and, though you may smile at the remark, such a step would be the most unfortunate act ever yet committed by our government. It would be but the entering wedge to the Establishment of the English system of holding foreign possessions. We would then soon have an army and navy that would overshadow the land. My saying so much in regard to this Japan business may seem strange to you.—All I desired to say was simply that, judging from rumors and reports from home relative to it, the government in departing from its original plan, made a great mistake; for, in dealing with a people so peculiar as the Japanese, one vessel on a peaceful mission would be better than two; and three or four, either as an armed demonstration of hostile intent, cannot accomplish any practical results.—*Wash. Union.*

Sunbury and Erie Rail Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27, 1852.

Christopher Fallon, Esq., President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Co.—DEAR SIR: I have your note of this morning, reminding me of my promise to give to you the views which have occurred to me with reference to the prospects of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. I regret that I have not the time to work out the project as fully as it would otherwise afford me pleasure to do.

The importance of the work may be brought before the public in two distinct aspects; one, with a view to demonstrate its value to the trade and commerce of Philadelphia, and the great enhancement in the real estate in the city and county and along the line of the road, which I believe would exceed, materially, the whole cost of the work; and the other, regarding it merely as an investment for capitalists. Either, in my judgment, is sufficient to justify the immediate construction of the road, and when combined, they seem to be perfectly resistless,—and such as to induce all interests to embark *eagerly* in the work of securing, without further delay, the immense advantages it will unquestionably produce.

I regret that my time will not enable me to trace the progress of New York and Philadelphia, from the period when the latter had the ascendancy in commerce and population. I think it would appear that the change in the position of the two cities is greatly to be attributed to the early connection which New York secured with the trade of the Lakes by her canal, and which has since been perfected by her Railroads. The growth of the cities, towns and villages in Northern New York, which has been greatly influenced by these facilities for transportation and travel, has been most marvelous. I refrain from the comparison with Northern Pennsylvania, which is vastly richer in mineral and agricultural wealth. But you do not desire, I know, these generalities, but rather my judgment upon those points which my experience may be supposed to render it of value.

The city of Erie, in our own State, is admitted to be the best harbor on the Lakes. It is the proper point from which to base our calculations, as here the various lines of Railroad diverge with their different gauges, viz: to Ohio and the great West, with a gauge of 4 feet 10 inches, to New York with a gauge of 6 feet, and to Philadelphia (for in the argument, I will assume the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to be made; and see what it can do in the competition for the great trade of the West,) with a continuous gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches.

I will now consider the advantages and difficulties of these three main Railroad routes, from Erie, eastward:

1st. The New York and Erie rout.

From Erie to State Line, 6 feet gauge,	19 miles
" State Line to Dunkirk, 4 feet 10 inch gauge,	37 "
" Dunkirk to Buffalo's, 6 feet gauge,	427 "
" Suffern's to Jersey city, by Paterson, now Union Road, 6 feet gauge,	23 "
" Jersey city to New York, by ferry,	1 "
	507 miles,

with three transhipments, viz., at State Line, Dunkirk and Jersey city.

2d. Buffalo and Albany Route,

From Erie to State Line, 6 feet gauge,	19 miles.
" State Line to Buffalo, 4 feet 10 inch gauge,	99 "
" Buffalo to Albany, 4 fee 8½	338 "
" Albany to New York, (Hudson River Railroad,)	144 "
	560 miles,

with three transhipments, viz., at State Line, Buffalo and Albany.

3d. Sunbury and Erie Railroad route.

From Erie to Philadelphia, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, the entire distance, 423 miles,

viz., from Erie to Williamsport,	240 miles,
" Williamsport to Tamaqua,	80 "
" Tamaqua to Philadelphia,	93 "

Or from Erie to Philadelphia, via Williamsport, thence down the Susquehanna to Harrisburg, by Harrisburg and Lancaster and Columbia Railroads, 437 miles.

Or from Erie to Harrisburg as above, and from thence to Philadelphia through Reading, by the proposed Lebanon Valley Road, 444 miles.

The immense and decided superiority of the Sunbury and Erie route over the others, *in consequence of its freedom from the necessity of frequent transhipments*, will not be sufficiently appreciated by those not familiar with railroad traffic. A change of one ton of merchandize from one car to another, is about equal to the cost of transporting it for fifty miles.

This may be regarded by many who have not reflected upon the subject, as an exaggerated estimate, but it can readily be verified. The cost of mere transportation, is from half to three-quarter cent per ton per mile, with ordinary gradients, and varying as the grades are more or less favorable, which for fifty miles is from twenty-five to thirty-seven and a half cents per ton.

You will readily perceive that the cost of unloading one ton of merchandize from a car, removing it to another, and reloading it, cannot be much less, and this, independent of the other considerations arising from the delay of the cars and of the merchandize, and the damage to the later by the more frequent handling.

What, then, is the distance, *time considered*, from Erie to the two great Atlantic cities?

From Erie to New York, via the New York and Erie Railroad, actual distance, 507 miles.
And three transhipments, at 50 miles each, 150 " 657 miles.

From Erie to New York, via the Buffalo and

Governor's Message.

To the Honorable, the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:

I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, on the auspicious circumstances under which you have convened at the seat of government. An all-wise and beneficent Providence has greatly blessed our country during the year just closed. The desolations of war—the ravages of pestilence—the wastings of famine have not been witnessed within her limits; nor have the sickly influences of internal strife been permitted to paralyze her prosperity. All the great interests of the Nation have received additional growth, and her institutions of government acquired new strength. Agriculture, commerce, trade, manufactures, the arts and sciences, have been eminently prosperous, and each been distinguished by some fresh discovery to facilitate its progress.

Another Presidential election has been held.—Once more the people of this vast country, through the agency of the ballot box, have designated the citizen, who, for the ensuing four years, is to fill the highest office known to the constitution. The cheerful submission of the minority, in the result of the contest, and the magnanimity of the majority in the enjoyment of their triumph, afford gratifying evidence that our civil institutions are not, at this day, endangered from the violence of party spirit. The voice of the majority is honored by implicit obedience, whilst the rights of the minority are protected by the constitution and laws. The officer thus chosen is the representative of the whole people, and is bound by his oath and the obligations of patriotism, to do "equal and exact justice to all men of whatever persuasion, religious or political." Each successive test of the elective feature of our government has been followed by renewed confidence in the whole system, and so it will doubtless continue to be, so long as the exercise of the right of suffrage be characterised by intelligence and patriotism. In all parts of the civilized world the people are becoming convinced, not only of the practicability, but of the wisdom and justice of a government founded on the principles of a representative Democracy. Even the firm prejudices of monarchists, are beginning to yield to the powerful evidence furnished by our experience. The mission of the present generation is to secure the future triumph of these principles in other countries, by transmitting to posterity, unimpaired, our model system of government. That this will be done, under a kind Providence, I have a steadfast belief.

At no period since the acknowledgment of our independence as a nation, have the people of this Union enjoyed a higher state of prosperity, or entertained a brighter hope of the future. At peace with all the world, and freed from internal strife between the several members of the confederacy, by the ready acquiescence of each in the recent Congressional adjustment of the controversies incident to the institution of domestic slavery and the acquisition of new territory; when has this Union been more firm and perfect? We may well exchange congratulations on this auspicious picture, as I am sure we should mingle our thanks to Almighty God for His bounteous goodness and guardian care.

Two statesmen, long eminent in the councils of the nation, have been called from amongst us within a brief period. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster will be known no more except in History; but that immortal record will make their good works familiar to posterity. The tolling of bells—the sable ensign and the solemn obsequies have manifested the Nation's regret. Whilst thus lamenting the loss of those patriots, we should be consoled by the recollection that they had been spared to fill the full measure of time allotted to man. According to the beautiful figure of one of them, presented in a discourse at New York, not many months since—measuring time by ideas and events—they had become modern Methuselahs in the extent of what they had seen of the world, and done for their country. Who could expect more? and who is not satisfied with the extent of their labors?

The receipts to the Treasury during the late fiscal year, exclusive of the proceeds of loans, amounted to the gross sum of $4,561,885 50, which amount added to the balance in the treasury on the 1st of December, 1851, (leaving out the unavailable means which only serve to confuse the account,) makes the total ordinary means of the Treasury for the year, $5,104,424 71. The payments, exclusive of the cancellation of State stock—the appropriations to the North Branch canal and the Portage railroad amounted to the sum of $4,129,262 49, being $976,602 13 less than the receipts. Of this excess, however, the sum of $394,024 95 was applied to the completion of the western reservoir—to relay the north track of the Columbia railroad, and to other extraordinary repairs on the public works, leaving an actual available balance in the treasury on the 1st day of December, 1852, of $671,037 73. But, it must be observed, in order to a correct comprehension of the relative condition of the Treasury, that the unpaid balances of appropriations for 1851, amounting to $621,338 95, whilst those of 1852 only reach the sum of $529,801 14, showing a difference in favor of the latter year of near $100,000.

The receipts to the Treasury for the coming year may be safely estimated at $4,626,500. Taxes from real and personal estate and tolls on the public works, are the only sources of revenue in which there can be any considerable variation from this estimate. The former of these I have estimated at $1,400,000, and the latter at $850,000. To the above estimate must be added the sum of $671,037 72, the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1852, and thus swelling the whole means of the Treasury for 1853, to the sum of $5,297,537 72. The ordinary expenditures for the same period, including everything except new work, may be estimated at $4,028,670, which will leave a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1853, of $1,271,268. In this expenditure is included $300,000 for the sinking fund, which, added to the foregoing balance, makes the sum of $1,571,208; and deducting from this $671,037 72, the amount in the Treasury on the 1st of December last, we shall find an actual balance of $898,630, applicable to the payment of debts and the completion of the North Branch canal and the Portage railroad. The result of these estimates demonstrates most clearly to my mind that when the improvements just named shall have been completed, should all new schemes of expenditure be sternly resisted, as they shall be, so far as I am concerned, the Treasury will be in a condition to cancel at least one million of dollars of the public debt annually.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature, approved the 21 day of April, 1852, I proceeded to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, $850,000 for the completion of the North Branch canal. The maximum rate of interest named in the law is 6 per cent. The loan was awarded to Messrs. Harris & Co., for C. H. Fisher, of Philadelphia, Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York, and George Peabody, of London, on the 12th day of June last, as follows: $200 000 at an interest of 4½ per cent., and $650,000 at an interest of 5 per cent., and the bonds of the State issued accordingly, in sums of $1,000 each, free of taxation, with coupons attached, re-imbursable in thirty years after their date.

The 100th section of an act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government and other purposes, approved the 4th day of May, 1852, declares "that the Governor and State Treasurer be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, during the year 1852, at such times, and in such amounts, as they may deem best for the interest of the State, any sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, and issue the bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds shall not be subject to taxation for any purpose whatever, and shall be re-imbursable in twenty-five years from their date; and the sum so borrowed shall be applied to the payment of the 6 per cent. loans that are payable at the option of the Commonwealth, after the years 1846 and 1847; to the cancellation of the certificates issued to domestic creditors, and the outstanding and unclaimed interest certificates, in the manner hereinafter provided; and the balance of said five millions shall be applied to the extinguishment of any of the five per cent. bonds of the State now outstanding, and for no other purpose."

In compliance with this and the other sections of the law relating to this subject, the State Treasurer, Auditor General, and myself, proceeded to make the loan of five millions. The details of our action will be found in the State Treasurer's report. The 6 per cent. bonds, the domestic creditor certificates, and the certificates for outstanding interest, have been cancelled as fast as presented, and the money is now in the Treasury to pay off the entire balance. On opening the bids on the 7th of September, we discovered that only $3,450,000 had been bid for, and owing, as we thought, to a slight misunderstanding between our Government and that of Great Britain on the fishery question, which seemed to disturb the monetary world, for a short season, the bids were not so favorable as we had anticipated; we, nevertheless, felt bound by the terms of our public notice, to accept the amount offered. The remainder of the five millions has been used in the cancellation of the 6 per cent. bonds, by the exchange for them of new bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, for which exchange the Commonwealth has received a cash premium of 5 per cent., which is more advantageous loan for the State than was the loan opened on the 7th of September.

The premiums received on the loan amounted to $134,534 90, which sum, in accordance with the terms of the law, has been paid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to be applied to the cancellation of the public debt. In addition to the premiums, there will be annually saved to the Treasury, by the reduction in the rate of interest on the renewed debt, the sum of $20,436 62, which for twenty five years, the period which the loan has to run, will amount to a saving to the Treasury of $510,915 50. This result is not quite equal to my expectations; but when it is remembered, that all this has been accomplished without the exaction of a dollar from the people, we have much reason to be gratified with the result.

In our efforts to effect a conversion of the five per cent. loan into new bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest free of taxation, with coupons attached, reimbursable in 30 years, under the 105th section of the law already referred to, after consultation with a number of the most experienced commercial men of the State, we deemed it our duty to send an agent to Europe, where most of the five per cent. bonds are held, to promote, as far as possible, the desired end. Accordingly, we assigned to Col. John J. M'Cahen, of Philadelphia, the performance of this duty. This gentleman immediately repaired to London, and subsequently to Paris, and devoted himself for some weeks to the objects of his mission with untiring zeal and energy. Whilst it is true that we can claim for his efforts the credit of no definite result, we are nevertheless decidedly of opinion, that his mission has been of great service to the State. His minute knowledge of the whole history of the financial difficulties of Pennsylvania, their cause and the remedies applied, enabled him to remove many unfounded prejudices which were cherished in the money circles of that country, against the integrity and honest purposes of the descendants of Penn. Mr. M'Cahen thinks he could have effected a conversion of a large portion of the loan at 4½ per cent. but the officers of the government had no power under the law to allow a greater interest than 4 per cent.

I respectfully recommend the passage of a law similar to that of the 4th of May 1852, authorizing the officers of the government to cancel the old five per cent. bonds by the creation of new ones, free of taxation, with coupons attached, bearing a less rate of interest or bonds bearing 5 per cent., on which not less than 5½ per cent. of a cash premium shall be paid. The State can, in this way, I believe, confidently, save a large amount of money, and finally cancel all her present bonds, and be clear of the trouble and expense of keeping loan books and transferring her stocks. This consideration alone is a most desirable end, and would go far towards compensating for all the labor and trouble of renewing of the bonds for periods of five, ten, and twenty-five years.

The financial operations of the year, including the North Branch loan of $950,000, I am greatly gratified to discover, has left but little additional burthen upon the Treasury. The interest on this loan will amount to $41,500, annually. Deducting from this sum of $20,436 63, the yearly saving secured by the cancellation of our six per cent. debts, and we have a balance of interest on the North Branch loan to provide for of $21,063 38. The receipts to the Sinking Fund from ordinary sources, up to the close of the fiscal year, amounted to $331,493 74, which when added to the premiums received on the five million loan, and the tax from the Pennsylvania railroad company, make a total of $377,298 40, the interest on which, at 5 per cent. will make an annual saving of $18,864 92, and thus, together with the interest saved by the five million loan, as above stated, will entirely exhaust the whole amount of interest on the North Branch loan, less $2,191 46.

It is proper to remark, in this connection, that a considerable portion of the State stock purchased for the Sinking Fund, was not delivered at the State Treasury until after the close of the financial year, and hence this investment is not stated in the report of the Auditor General.

The receipts from the public works for the fiscal year of 1852, as appears in the report of the Canal Commissioners, amounted to the sum of $1,896,811 42, and the ordinary expenditures for the same period, to the sum of $1,029,341 23, leaving a net revenue to the State of $867,479 19. This result, when compared with that of the last and preceding year, presents a somewhat flattering picture. It must be remembered, however, that we have had a most fortunate season. The general prosperity of the State has tended to swell the amount of tonnage, whilst no interruptions of business or injury to the works have resulted from fire or flood. It might, perhaps, in view of these things, and the energetic competition which has grown up between us, be unsafe to anticipate any increase of the net income for any year hereafter, until the North Branch canal and the Portage railroad shall have been completed.

Pressed on all sides by rivals of vast power, the necessity for an economical, energetic and skillful management of the public works is made manifest. The utmost vigilance to prevent interruptions by breaks, the greatest skill to regulate the rate of tolls, and other details, so as to secure an increased amount of tonnage and the prompt abolition of every unnecessary office or other cause of expenditure, is demanded by the exegencies which surround us.

The law passed at the last session, forbidding the creation of debts by the officers on the public works; requiring the payment of cash for all labor and materials and monthly returns of all receipts and expenditures, has already and will continue to exercise a salutary influence. As a consequence, the expenditures will be much decreased, and the receipts transmitted to the Treasury with the greater promptitude. The administration of this law, however, I regret to say, has not been as efficient as it should be hereafter. Its failure was owing, to some extent, to a deficiency in the appropriation and to other difficulties incident to the introduction of a new system of business. This and other reforms so wisely commenced within a short period, with such additional retrenchments as experience may have shown to be practicable, will doubtless be rigidly carried out in future, by the officers controlling that branch of the pubblic affairs.

The net increase of profits on the Columbia road for this year over the profits for last, is but little short of one hundred thousand dollars, whilst the net losses on the entire operations on the Portage road must have exceeded that sum. The direct, unavoidable and incidental expenditures on this latter road, must necessarily be very heavy. Whether it be practicable to arrest this monstrous demand upon the Treasury, by any other means than the avoidance of the planes, is a question I am not prepared to answer, for I have not looked into the details of the subject. Certainly a more honest and devoted public servant could not be found, than the gentlemen who superintended the operations of this work for the last year. Both he and the Canal Commissioners concur in the opinion, that this growing expenditure is owing to the increased business and the dilapidated condition of the road.

The avoidance of these planes—the completion of the North Branch canal, and the relaying of the new track of the Columbia railroad, are subjects which will claim your early attention. These measures were all in progress when I came into office. In a special message to the last Legislature, I declared the opinion, that they were necessary to the public welfare, and should be speedily consummated. I still entertain these views.

Should the General Assembly adopt this policy, it will be for them to provide the means to sustain the Treasury under this increased demand upon its resources. In another part of this communication, I have given you my views touching its future condition. No permanent loans, it seems to me, should hereafter be made for any purpose whatever; nor should the sinking Fund be diverted from its legitimate ends. The General Assembly may, however, in view of the pressing necessity for the immediate completion of these improvements, deem it wise to authorize the anticipation of the surplus which may accrue in the Treasury for one or two years.

When the foregoing schemes shall be completed, the government, in my opinion, should abandon entirely the policy of constructing improvements of this character.—The circumstances which made it right and wise for the State to participate in such work, have passed away. Grand avenues have been constructed through nearly all parts of the State, while individual capital has increased, and is rapidly occupying every feasible scheme of the kind. With my present impressions, I shall, under all circumstances, resist the commencement of any new projects of this character.

An unpleasant misunderstanding has existed for some time between the Board of Canal Commissioners and the Pennsylvania railroad company. The points in the controversy have been passed upon by the highest judicial in the State, and the decision on each made known to the public.

The management of the public works is an independent branch of the public service, and has been confided to the care of agents selected by the people. It might seem unbecoming, therefore, in an officer of this department of the government to discuss the action of the highly competent gentlemen who at present discharge the troublesome duties appertaining to the office of Canal Commissioner; nor can any good result from a discussion of the policy which heretofore governed the Pennsylvania railroad company.

As a citizen, and as a public officer, I have ever felt a deep interest in the success of the great enterprise commenced by this company, and have inclined to facilitate its objects as far as they may be consistent with the interest of the State. This corporation should be allowed to enjoy its legitimate rights without being permitted to infringe upon those of the State.

It is cause of regret that feelings should have been excited, calculated to lead to an unnecessary rivalry between the main line of the State improvements and the Pennsylvania railroad. These avenues of communication between the east and the west should be made to move in harmony, so far as that may be practicable.—They will doubtless be competitors for certain kinds of tonnage, but in the main, under proper regulations, the conflict could not be very injurious to either. The railroad, with a single track, cannot have the capacity to transport more than one-half the tonnage destined from the west to the east, nor is the State line adapted to that branch of business most desired by the railroad. I can see no reason why one of these great improvements should be so controled as to destroy the other. In all their elements, their objects and consequences, they are both eminently Pennsylvanian, and should, it seems to me, be so controled as to promote the trade, commerce and general prosperity of the State.

The interest which the State has in the receipts from this branch of her improvements should be guarded with jealous care; in doing this, however, we should not forget that this is not the only interest involved—that those of trade and commerce, are quite as important for the people. A policy looking exclusively to the former of these considerations, might measurably destroy both interests. We can have no income for the coffers of the government without trade and tonnage. We may have the latter without the former. Our efforts should be to secure both. If the force of competition from foreign rivals should defeat us in this, we should then yield much of the revenue to save the trade, rather than lose both. I am not inclined to excite alarm in reference to the success of the State line. I believe that it will continue, under the worst circumstances anticipated, to receive a fair share of the through and local tonnage. What is most to be desired is, that the facilities possessed by those great artificial highways shall be united, as far as possible, to counteract the influence of their rivals outside of the State. The exercise of a wise discretion, such as should, and doubtless will, govern the action of those intrusted with the control of this subject, may, it is hoped, lead to the attainment of this desirable end.

There are still in circulation about six hundred thousand dollars of the relief issues, a considerable portion of which have become so defaced and ragged as to render their future use almost impracticable. About $250,000 of the old notes were cancelled at the Treasury during the past year, under the provisions of the act of the 16th April, 1849, and a like amount of new notes issued by certain banks, for which the State paid these institutions two per cent. The efficiency of the law of 1850, prohibiting the circulation of the small issues of other States, has been greatly weakened by the continued use of the relief issues under the denomination of five dollars. The presence of these notes familiarizes the people to the use of small paper, and prevents the circulation of coin; whilst the officers of the law, in many instances, make this a pretext to evade the duty of scrutinizing this currency. The law of 1850 never will, I fear, be thoroughly vindicated so long as this depreciated paper is permitted to supply the channels of circulation. To remedy this evil, three modes have suggested themselves to my mind. The first is—to allow all holders of these notes to convert them into State bonds, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars. The second is—to apply the means of the Sinking Fund to their cancellation. These notes are as much a debt against the State as are her bonds, and it would be the legitimate work of this fund, to take them out of existence. The third is—to apply to this purpose all the premiums that may be received from a further conversion of the present debt into new coupon bonds, as suggested in another part of this communication. Should the latter idea meet your approbation, the Sinking Fund can be made the instrument of performing the practical work of cancellation. By the adoption of this policy, this illegitimate currency would be removed from the channels of circulation without entrenching upon the present means of the Treasury, or imposing new burthens on the people. With the necessary legislation, I confidently believe that this end can be accomplished.

I hope, therefore, most sincerely, that the General Assembly, in the exercise of its wisdom, may devise some mode of bringing about a speedy cancellation of these notes.

The currency of the State generally, seems to be in a sound condition, and to be sufficient in the aggregate amount, to answer the ends of trade and commerce.—An increase of paper circulation, at this time, would, in my opinion, be unwise policy. The legitimate ends of business do not seem to demand such increase. Indeed the fact cannot be disguised, that to a considerable extent the present upward tendency in the prices of goods and property, is the consequence of the abundance of money. This advance in nominal values is rapidly approaching an unnatural elevation and should excite jealousy rather than confidence. The indications that we are on the eve of a dangerous inflation of prices and an artificial expansion in commercial and other business affairs, are too clear, it seems to me, to be misunderstood. This tendency should not be stimulated by an increase of paper money. It is the part of wisdom to restrain, rather than heighten this excitement. To the influence of the unparalleled amount of gold furnished to the world by the mines of California and Australia, during the last year, may undoubtedly be attributed, in no inconsiderable degree, the production of this state of nominal values. The careless observer may regard this result as a real advance in the value of goods and property, when in fact, it is only a cheapening of the standard by which these things are measured. Like all other commodities, money will depreciate so soon as an excess of it be placed in the market.

A common effort, it seems to me, might be wisely made, throughout our vast country to prepare the channels of circulation for this great increase of coin. Bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, now occupying a large space in these channels, should be forced to give way for the precious metals. Pennsylvania, I am confident, will most cheerfully, now and hereafter, perform her share of this great work; and I hope to witness, at no remote period, a general movement of all the States on this subject—first to remove from circulation all notes under five dollars and next the fives also.

I am fully aware, that in declaring this sentiment I am encountering a strong adverse feeling, nor am I insensible to the difficulties which would surround its practical adoption; but entertaining it a conscious belief, as I do, that it is the true policy of our country, as regards her commercial rivalry with other nations, I should be unworthy of your respect, or of the confidence of the people, if I did not so declare.

The dissemination of the precious metals in points remote from our commercial emporiums should be facilitated by every proper means. Such distribution cannot be fully accomplished, so long as the channels of circulation are supplied with small paper issues. Every merchant should endeavor to draw coin into the interior of the country: not only because it is the best currency for the use of the people, but because of the great protection it affords against the consequences of commercial revulsions. When these come, and the banks at the seaboard close and country paper depreciates, the merchant can then fall back on this coin for relief. Both will not circulate at the same time, in the same channels. There is, perhaps, no principle in political economy more completely settled, than that which demonstrates that two kinds of currency, differing in value, cannot circulate at the same time. The less valuable of the two will be constantly on the surface and obtruding itself upon the use of the public, whilst the more precious article will retire to quiet vaults.

The efforts of a single State, however, it must be apparent, can do but little in this great reform. To be complete, it must be the work of the whole country.—Forced vacuums in the channels of paper circulation in one State, are readily supplied by the issues of another and thus the effort to introduce coin is defeated. No other feature in the policy of our country, I sincerely believe, so deeply concerns all our great interests as this subject of the currency. In vain will the manufacturer rely on the tariff laws for protection against foreign competition, so long as the nominal values are greatly inflated by an excessive issue of paper money. All his theorizing about specific duties and home valuations will avail him nothing, if the upward tendency of prices out runs the rate of duty. The paralyzing effect of an inflated currency upon all our State and national interests when closely pressed by foreign competition cannot be concealed. "It virtually opens our ports to invite such rivalry against all these pursuits, and no rate of tariff that the wisdom of Congress can devise, within any reasonable limit, can counteract its influences. It greatly balances the nominal prices of goods and commodities in this, above what they will bear in other countries, whilst at the same time, it retards rather than facilitates their production. It thus gives the foreign producer the opportunity of manufacturing at the low rates of his own country, and selling at the inflated prices of ours; for he receives his pay, not in our depreciated paper but in gold and silver. It is this State of the currency more than any other feature in the policy of this country, that enables the foreign manufacturer to compete with, if not to undersell the American producer in our own markets."

Special legislation to create corporations has usually occupied much of the time of the General Assembly.—This business will doubtless be pressed upon your consideration during the coming session. It is right and proper, therefore, that I should declare to you fully and frankly my views touching this whole subject.

These artificial bodies are created by according to an association of individuals powers and privileges not enjoyed by the mass of the people under the general laws of the State. One important class of these seems to result from public necessity and to have no object but the promotion of public convenience. Another, however, seems to look solely to the private gain of the parties interested. Among the former, may be classed corporations to facilitate the construction of roads, bridges, canals, railways, &c., the direct tendency of which is to promote the comfort and prosperity of the people generally. To accomplish these ends, the association of capital under corporative powers, imposing only a limited liability on the corporators, may be wisely encouraged. In reference to such, the policy of the State seems to be well settled. In the latter class may be placed all kinds of corporations to promote the ends of individual gain, as connected with the ordinary business enterprises of the country. With regard to such, the legislation of the Commonwealth has been extremely uncertain.

I entertain the opinion that, as a general rule, corporations of this character are not essential to the public weal—that whatever legislation may seem necessary to facilitate the business of mining and manufacturing and the various other pursuits for which corporate powers are usually sought, should, as far as possible, be general in its character and be available alike to all. There is, it seems to me, no evidence to be found in the history of our Commonwealth, or in that of any other State, that these great interests are more successfully managed by special corporations than by individuals or associations under general laws. Whilst in the experience of all, it is made very apparent that individual efforts and experiments are much less liable to entail injury upon society at large. That energy, independence, integrity and purity which usually characterizes individual operations, are not, as a general rule, so well maintained in the efforts of artificial bodies. Ambition, pride and responsibility, the great incentives to action, seem, to some extent, to lose their proper influence over individuals thus associated together. Carelessness, inefficiency and prodigality are too often the fruits of a light interest and limited responsibility on the part of those entrusted with the management of incorporated companies.

But why should these special privileges be desired?—Are they intended to shield the parties interested from the full force of the loss where an enterprise may prove unsuccessful? Equality of rights to all is an elementary principle of our government. If, therefore, for mining, manufacturing and other pursuits, corporate powers are to be granted, how shall the Legislature refuse similar privileges to the farmer, the miller, the hatter and the shoemaker? If one class of citizens are to have the opportunity of experimenting in their chosen business, on only a limited liability for the losses, all can justly claim a like advantage.

We should thus be led step by step in the creation of these artificial bodies, until the field of personal enterprise would be occupied by privileged classes—individual enterprise be completely prostrated beneath the power of concentrated wealth and special privileges, and the relative position of the people rendered less equal than before this system was commenced. We must notice, in addition, the palpable injustice of its practical operations as compared with those of the individual citizen. A corporation is organized on the principle of a limited liability of the stockholders—its business is unwisely chosen, or unskillfully managed, and it results in failure and loss. The stockholders in such case, lose the amount they may have paid in, and the remainder of the loss falls upon innocent parties, who, misled by its great nominal capital have become the creditors of the institution. An individual engaged in a similar enterprise, meets a like fate, and the last item of his personal estate is sacrificed to pay the debts he has thus incurred.

But it is said that capitalists will not invest their means in hazardous enterprizes, if required to bear more than a limited liability. I am confident that you will agree with me, that this reasoning in favor of special privileges has no foundation in correct principle, and is not, therefore, entitled to favorable consideration. In a mere business point of view the position is not a sound one. If a given enterprise be hazardous, it is less liable to competition and the more lucrative, if successful. But if it be a dangerous business, and, therefore, likely to result unprofitably, upon whom should the loss fall? Certainly it will not be contended that it should be thrown upon innocent parties who have had no agency in the business. It is surely more just and reasonable that those who are to receive the profits should bear the losses—that those who enjoy the privileges should bear the responsibilities. The Constitution never intended to sustain any other policy. It never contemplated acts of legislation to advance one man's interest at the expence of another's. Nor am I at all convinced that capitalists would not invest their means under the individual liability principle. It is but a short period since it was extensively believed that banking capital could not be concentrated, if the stockholders were made liable in their individual estates for the debts of the bank. A short experience has dispelled this doubt and served to demonstrate the wisdom and justice of this policy. So it would be, I am confident, if this principle were extended to all corporations to facilitate the ends of private gain. Capitalists who might be apprehensive that their private estates would become involved for the current debts of the corporation, can employ the simple and easy remedy of making no such debts. Let the contraction of a debt be forbidden by the laws of the institution. Let their business be transacted on the cash system. By this policy they will give the greatest efficiency to their operations and escape the dreaded liability. Besides, it does not seem reasonable that special legislation for the ostensible purpose of concentrating capital, should at the same time look to the creation of large debts. If the incorporation of this principle should do no more than lead to the adoption of the cash system, it would be the means of profit to the corporators and great good to the public.

If there be enterprises legitimate and useful so complicated in their operations as not to come within the reach of the general laws, and it should be deemed proper to extend to such the convenience of a corporate seal, such corporation should always be limited to a moderate existence and be accompanied by the principles of individual liability for all the debts of the association.—The convenience of special legal organization is all the advantage that any association of individuals should ask, and is certainly all that any proper enterprise can need. The salutary effect of this policy would doubtless be, that whilst it could not restrain the association of capital for wise and legitimate ends, it would save the legislature the labor of considering unwise and visionary schemes, and the public from the injurious consequences.

In a message to the General Assembly during its last session, I took occasion to refer to the growing inclination for special legislation, and recommended the adoption of some measures to remedy the evil. A resolution was passed by that body authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners to prepare general laws for the consideration of the legislature, touching various subjects therein named. Accordingly, in June last, I appointed Hon James M. Porter, Edward A. Penniman, and J. Elf Bonham, Esqrs., commissioners under said resolution. These gentlemen have, for some time been devoting themselves to the performance of the duties thus devolved upon them. The result of their labor shall be communicated to you at an early period in your session.

The evils of special legislation seems to have been a subject of complaint in the early history of the State. In the preamble to the law of 1791 intended to obviate the necessity for special or private legislation, this complaint is freely expressed. The volume of laws for that year numbered fifty-nine pages of a small book; in 1851, they count eleven hundred of a large one. This evil was then in its infancy—it is now full grown and should be corrected. This, in my opinion, can only be done by the adoption of a few more general laws, and the rigid administration of those already in existence; I deem it right to say that I shall regard the maintenance of this policy as a high obligation to the people.

The law of 1791, and its several supplements, make provision for the creation and amendment of corporations for literary, charitable, and religious purposes, and to create beneficiary societies, and fire engine and hose companies, through the instrumentality of the Attorney General and the Supreme Court. The act of the 13th of Oct., 1829, extended this power to the courts of the several counties. The acts of 1836 and 1838 make provisions for the association of individuals through the instrumentality of the Attorney General and the Governor for the purpose of manufacturing iron from mineral coal. In addition to these acts the general manufacturing law of 1849, and its supplements, provide for the creation of corporations for the purpose of manufacturing woollen, cotton, flax, and silk goods, or for making iron glass, salt, paper, lumber, oil from rosin, mineral paints, artificial slate, and for printing and publishing.

The commissioners already named have recommended the extension of this law to the business of mining coal, and to the mining and smelting of iron, lead, copper, and other ores, and so to alter its provisions as to render the liability of the stockholders more extensive. They also recommend the passage of a law giving the courts more general powers on the subject of selling real estate by parties acting in a representative capacity, and another referring all claims against the commonwealth to the courts. These things done, and a more general administration of the law giving the courts the power to change names, to erect boroughs, to incorporate bridge and road companies secured, and we shall have a new era in the legislation of Pennsylvania—shall save a large amount of money annually, and prevent many impositions in the shape of hasty legislation, based on ex-parte statements.

These commissioners have also prepared with great care, a general tax law, simplifying the laws as they now stand—extending their provisions to certain new subjects of taxation, and altering its features so as the more completely to reach moneys at interest and other property. This is a most intricate and important subject, and should be handled with the utmost care. I have not had the opportunity sufficiently to examine this proposed law, to give an opinion as to its merits; but I am clearly of opinion that there is much room to improve the tax system now in operation.

The subject of agriculture has not, it seems to me, received that attention in this State which its exceeding importance would seem to justify. It was the truthful remark of George Washington, that there is "no pursuit in which more real or important good can be rendered to a country, than by the improvement of its agriculture." The art of tilling the soil in such manner as to secure the largest yield of vegetable matter of which it is capable, and the application of the principles of science to that art, so far as indispensable to the attainment of this end, is a topic worthy of the attention of the best minds of the State. Agricultural is the primitive as it is the most necessary occupation of man.—It was at the beginning of his existence, and is at the foundation of all his pursuits. In this commonwealth, it is peculiarly adapted to the soil, to the climate, and to the habits of the people, and constitutes their greatest source of wealth and happiness. It is the agriculturist who pays the largest share of the country's taxes in time of peace, and furnishes the greatest number of her soldiers in time of war. It is the most steady, peaceful and dignified, as it is the least exacting of all our great interests.

But it is said by many good citizens that there is no utility in the application of the teachings of science to the practice of agriculture. This, in my opinion, is an erroneous idea. In a late report from the patent office at Washington, it is estimated that "$1,000,000,000 would not more than restore to their original richness and strength the 100,000,000,000 of acres of land in the United States, which have already been exhausted of their original fertility." A proper application of science would arrest this waste of the elements of the soil. In Europe, this process of exhaustion has long since excited alarm. What it is doing in our country, is shown by the startling facts already presented. To counteract its effects in the former country, about 350 agricultural schools have been established; in the latter there are not a dozen. The result of the European schools has demonstrated the practical utility of scientific farming. These institutions are calculated to teach the art of tilling the soil, and to disseminate a scientific knowledge of this great pursuit. To place within the reach of the agriculturist, a knowledge of the constituent elements of the soil, and the influence of these upon vegetation, enabling him to discover a deficiency in any one of these original parts, and showing him how to restore it without exhausting another—to learn him to comprehend the different stimulants for the soil, of mineral, vegetable, animal or liquid origin, and the proportion of each which the lands may from time to time require. They also teach methods of practical farming—the use of implements, the nature of seeds, and the origin and character of insects destructive to vegetation. What farmer in Pennsylvania can say that he has never made a mistake in the use of manures, or that his crops have never been injured by destructive insects? And where is there one who would not be willing to contribute something to be protected against such damage in future?

But is it not astonishing, that in this progressive country of ours, so suited to agriculture, and in this age of scientific discoveries and perfection in all the arts, that no institutions to impart instruction in the science of agriculture have been established. It is true, that societies have been formed in a number of the States and exhibitions have been held calculated to awaken the people to the importance of this subject.—Our State society, organized about two years since, has held two exhibitions, which have done much good in the way of sending to all parts of the State the best breed of domestic animals, the best grains and seeds, and the most approved agricultural machinery. But it seems to me, that the government might justly lend her aid and countenance to this good work. In Maryland, an agricultural chemist has been employed by the State, and I am informed that the result of his investigations have been highly satisfactory and useful to the people. Cannot the great State of Pennsylvania do as much for her farmers? She has expended a large sum in the development of her mineral resources, and has cherished her manufacturers by every proper means, and it is right that she should now do something for her agriculturists. I, therefore, respectfully recommend the appointment of an agricultural chemist, with a moderate salary, leaving the details of his duties to be suggested by the State and county societies.

The subject of growing wool, in our State, is worthy of especial attention. I had the pleasure, at the late State fair, a short time since of examining an extensive card of specimens of this article exhibited by Peter A. Browne, Esq., of Philadelphia. It is said to be the most extensive, interesting and instructive collection of specimens in the U. States, or perhaps in the world. No man can examine it and not feel himself edified by the great practical truths which it is calculated to impart. It demonstrates most conclusively that our Commonwealth is peculiarly adapted to the production of this article, and that in the United States we can raise as fine fleeces as can be produced in the world; and finer than in any other country except Saxony.

It appears by the census of 1850 that Pennsylvania has only 1,822,350 sheep—that Ohio with a much less territory has 3,967,000—that New-York has 3,454,351, and that whilst our consumption of wool in manufactures for 1850 was 7,560,399 lbs., our production was only 4,481,570. France raises thirty-six millions of sheep, and England with less than half the advantages of this country raises forty-six millions!!

This subject is one deserving the attention of the people and the government.

I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the evidences of the great prosperity of Pennsylvania to be found in the census report of 1850. Her relative position to her sister States is truly a proud one. Of the four large States her per centage of increase in population, since 1840, is the greatest, and she has, besides, excelled the best of her sisters in the production of wheat, rye, iron and coal.

Her population numbers 2,311,786, being an increase of almost 35 per cent. since 1840. According to this ratio of growth her people in 1870 will number near 4,000,000. Our debt of forty millions is, at this time, a charge on each inhabitant of a little over eighteen dollars; in 1870, according to this datum, it will but little exceed ten. The present assessed value of real and personal estate is $497,039,649, showing an increase of eighteen per cent. since 1840, it will amount to the sum of $675,973,932. The debt of forty millions was a lien of 8 per cent. on the assessable property of 1840; on that of 1870 it will be only five per cent. and eight mills. But in the census report of 1850 the true value of the property of the State is estimated at $722,486,120; on this sum our present debt is but a fraction over 5½ per cent. Who can doubt the solvency of such a debtor?

Her production of wheat in 1840 was 13,213,077 bushels; in 1850, 15,482,191, being an increase of 17 per cent., at which rate her yield for 1870 will exceed 20,000,000 bushels. The same rate of increase is apparent in rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat and live stock.—The census of 1840 shows a production for that year of 98,395 tons of pig metal; that of 1850 is 285,702, or an increase of 190 per cent. At this rate the yield of 1870 would be 1,371,370 tons. Wrought iron in 1840 amounted to 87,244 tons; in 1850 it is 182,506 tons. On this datum the production of 1870 would be 580,369 tons. Our woollen manufactures for 1840 were valued at $2,319,161, and for 1850 at $5,321,866, showing a gain in ten years of 129 per cent., and the enormous yield by 1870 of $13,738,404. In cotton goods the increase has been about 6 per cent., which ratio of growth up to 1870 would show a production of about six million dollars.

The whole amount of anthracite coal mined and taken to market in 1840 was 867,000 tons. In 1852 the product will reach near five millions of tons, being an increase in twelve years of 600 per cent. This rate of augmentation up to 1870 would give the startling production of over forty-five millions of tons, and yielding at the present Philadelphia prices the sum of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars, being more than treble the present revenues of the whole United States!

This is a most gratifying picture, and goes far to prove what I have for some time believed, that before the close of the present century Pennsylvania, in point of wealth and real greatness will stand in advance of all her sister States.

There are yet a few public enterprises to be consummated to render her triumph complete. The North Branch canal must be finished. The Allegheny mountains must be passed without the use of inclined planes, and our metropolis must be connected with the lakes, by means of a railroad.

The trade of the State is only second in importance to her agricultural and mineral wealth. Nature has assigned to Pennsylvania a most advantageous position for external trade. Connected with the Atlantic, the lakes and the western waters, and extending on both sides of the Alleghenies, she forms the great link between the East and the West. The only obstacle to an artificial union of the great natural highways by which she is environed, is this interposing chain of mountains which cutting transversely across our territory, drives the tributary waters of the Ohio and the lakes from those of the Atlantic. But this mountainous range, we should rejoice to know, upon close examination, is found at present no insuperable impediment. It is to be crossed within a short period, by two railroads of reasonable gradients. The west will then communicate with the east without interruption from these mountain barriers.

But the railroad to Pittsburg should not finish our internal connections. In addition to the railroads up the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, now in progress of rapid construction, the best interests of Pennsylvania require a railway to Erie. We need the shortest and best line of communication between the lakes and the Atlantic at Philadelphia. The considerations in favor of such an improvement are too numerous to be given in this document. The advantage which it would possess in distance—in light grades—uniformity of guage, when tested by the laws of trade render its superiority over any other avenue which now exists or that can hereafter be constructed between the Atlantic and the lakes, a fixed fact. The harbor of Erie is regarded by competent engineers as the best on the lakes, and from no other point can so short a line be made to the seaboard. Such a medium of communication would be of inestimable value to Erie, to the intermediate country and to our State metropolis (for citizens, by neglecting or deferring the construction of this work, may subject themselves to the charge of slighting the beneficence of nature in not co-operating with her great designs.

The trade of the west, and the lakes, may be by means be secured to Philadelphia. No time, however, should be lost in the construction of this great highway. Delay

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1853.

Governor's Message.

We have barely room, and time, to call attention to the fact that we lay before our readers this morning the Message of Gov. Bigler. We received it yesterday morning, and issued it to our subscribers in town in the afternoon. From this it will be seen at once we have been unable to review it as we would wish, nevertheless from an imperfect glance at portions of it, we are inclined to hail it as one of the most comprehensive and able documents which has ever emanated from the Executive Department of the State. We call particular attention to those portions relative to the finances of the Commonwealth, and the railroads of this section.

☞ The telegraph announces that the new ship Ericsson, which has been building in New York, to be propelled by heated air, instead of steam, has made her trial trip and was eminently successful.—She went down the bay of New York at the rate of 12 miles an hour, which speed, it is said, can be considerably increased. If this is so, the days of steam, in propelling boats, is over.

The Pittsburgh Charter.

We learn that the charter of the Pittsburgh and Erie road has been sold to an Ohio Company, at the head of which is Messrs. Neal and Chamberlin, of Columbus, for a sum in the neighborhood of $40,000. We presume it is the intention of the high-contracting parties to go before the legislature and ask for more ligislation, and when obtained attempt to build under it the proposed road from Little Valley, New York, to Columbus, Ohio. Whether the great interests involved in the Central, the Sunbury, the Alleghany Valley and the Lake Shore roads will quietly submit to this, is a doubtful question. Our own opinion is that the Legislature will stragle this project instantly. It contains within its claimed powers elements directly hostils to every other improvement or projected improvement in the State. We said claimed powers, for we fully believe the charter has no vital powers—those having the concern in charge never having complied with one single provision imposed upon them by the Legislature. But more of this anon, when we have more time and room.

☞ We are under obligations to Wm. H. Middaugh, for a nice fat Turkey for our New Year's dinner. Mr. M and partner have been extensively engaged in the poultry business in New Castle for the past few months, having sent to market already some fifteen tons, and the end is not yet. A pretty *fair*, as well as *fowl* business, that.

☞ One of our subscribers, Mr. C. Jones, of Millcreek, has beat the world and the "rest of mankind" in the hog line this year. He brought to market this week one weighing five hundred and thirty-three pounds! Think of that!—$37 31 for one hog!

☞ Our Firemen had a splendid turn out on the first, and were handsomely entertained by his Honor, the Mayor, and M. B Lowry, Esq.

☞ The Reading *Gazette*, comes to us this week in an entire new dress—an evidence that the Democracy of "Old Berks" know how to appreciate a good paper.

☞ The Metroplitan Serenaders hold forth this evening at the Reed House. Our Buffalo friends speak highly of their singing, and we doubt not it will be worth a "quarter." Try it.

WHY WE OUGHT TO HAVE CUBA.—The Mobile *Register* thus discourses of the reasons why we ought to have Cuba: That Cuba ought to be one of our confederated States will be clear to any one who will take the pains to look at the map. The key to the commerce extending from the straits of Florida to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with all the immense regions washed by the waters of the Mississippi, ipeluding the far-spread Texan territory, will be in the hands of whatever government holds the islands of Cuba: and at any time a few ships of-war at Matanzas or Havana can cut off all this great source of wealth at will. No event springing out of the probable destiny of nations could effect the welfare of the United States to so great an extent; and so clear is this fact, that under certain circumstances, the United States would be compelled to take possession of this isle land, no matter at what cost of treasure or blood. It is true that hitherto we have felt no inconvenience from this source, but it may not be denied that our safety has grown out of the fact of continued peace with Spain.—Let circumstances change, let war come, and let the port of Havana be the rendezvous of hostile privateers and fleets, and not a sail could pass the straits of Florida. Ships would rot at the wharves of the gulf, and the value of its mighty foreign commerce would be annihilated.

Again: there is reason to fear, from the tottering condition of the Spanish monarchy, as well as from the ambition and cupidity of France and England, that at no distant day this Island may fall into the hands of one of these powers, and when that event takes place we would have no assurance of safety for a single year,—Interest, pride, and self-preservation forbid, all of them forbid, that any great *maratime power* should hold the key that can lock us up in this manner. Even common sagacity would call on the government of the United States to guard against this danger. In a case like this, to be *penny wise* is to be *pound foolish*.

Desirable, however, as the possession of this island might be, we would not take possession of it at the expense of one principle of justice. We want no filibustering campaigns, no blood shed on the subject. This would not be our plan We would get it as Jefferson got the great valley of the Mississippi—with silver and gold Fairly and openly, we would buy it from the Spanish monarchy, or, to speak more correctly, would buy for the Cubans the privilege of uniting themselves to our confederacy and becoming a part of this Union,—The price should be no obstacle. The highest kind of a price in a peaceful bargain would be economy compared with the risks of losing it or of winning it in seas of blood. The advantages to our Union from such an arrangement, both in commercial gain and security, no man can now compute; while to the island itself, the casting off of the burdens and chains of Spain, and putting on the garments of freedom, would cause it to blossom as the rose, and make it what Nature intended it to be, an earthly paradise.

☞ A Mormon organ, called the *Seer*, has been started in Washington by Mr. Orson Pratt, one of the prophets or alders of the Latter Day Saints.

The first number opens with a prospect as setting forth the objects of the periodical, and expressing a hope that the President elect, members of Congress, Heads of Departments of the National Government, Governors and Legislative Assemblies of the various States, the Ministers of every denomination, and all the inhabitants of this great Republic, will patronize it. It also contains a letter acknowledging and defending the Mormon doctrine and practices of a plurality of wives.

Gen. Robert Patterson

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* contains the following communication, setting forth the qualifications and claims of this gentleman to a seat in the Cabinet:

MR. EDITOR:—Among the gentlemen spoken of as Secretary of War for the new Cabinet, none seems more prominent and capable than General Patterson. No appointment would more satisfy the Democratic party of this section and would be more beneficial to Gen Pierce.

His qualifications may be summed up as follows:

1. He is a thorough Democrat.
2. He is an active, enterprising and experienced business man.
3. He has been four years Major General of the First Division of this great State.
4. He has seen extensive military service—not only in the war of 1812, but in the warswith Mexico.
5. His prominent situation in the late war has made him known not only to the regular and voluntary army, but to the nation at large.
6. He thoroughly understands the feelings of the men and officers.
7. knows exactly what the army wants and what the service requires.
8. He is personally popular with the men and officers of the army, from his courteous and humane conduct during the last war.
8. His urbanity will faciliate the dispatch of business in the War Office.
10. His business experience will save thousands of dollars in the United States.

We therefore hope Gen. Pierce will designate him for the above department, and we feel assured the General will do himself and the country honor in fulfilling its duties.

☞ Andrew C. Wheeler has recovered of the Lowell Gas Company $530, damages occasioned by the gasometer, which was alleged to have impregnated with gas, the earth, water and wells of the plaintiff.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BAR ON THE DEATH OF WM. TAYLOR ESQ.—At a meeting of the Bar of this City, held at the office of Thompson & Grant, on Monday evening, Jan 3, 1853, Hon. John Galbraith was called to the chair, and Benjamin Grant appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by J. W. Wetmore, Esq., who after some appropriate remarks offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That the death of our young friend and associate at the Bar, Wm. Taylor Esq., has given a sad termination to the painful solicitude we have felt during his brief illness.

Resolved, That we witnessed with pleasure the promise of honorable success and distinction which his talents and acquirements would have conferred in his profession. His high toned morality, his purity of life, his uniform manliness and fortitude, his social powers and affections, his mild and gentle spirit had endeared him to our hearts as a brother.

Resolved That we approach with bitter sorrow the grave where his genius, learning, honor and hope must be buried.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved mother and mourning friends of the deceased in this their hour of deepest affliction.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the friends of the deceased.

JOHN GALBRAITH, Pres't

BENJAMIN GRANT, Sec'y.

MARRIED

On the 21st ult., in Edinboro, by Elder E. C. Rogers, Mr. SAMUEL GRAHAM, of Washington, and Miss ELIZA WRIGHT, of Edinboro;

On the 30th ult., by the same, at Sugartown, Mr. ALANSON SHERMAN, and Miss CHARLOTTE ANN ALLEN, both of Washington.

By the same, at the same time and place, Mr. ELI ALLEN, of Edinboro, and Miss SARAH MATILDA SLOCUM, of Washington.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Lowe, Mr. JAMES DODSWORTH, and Miss CAROLINE E. HALL, both of Erie.

On the 30th ult., in Elkcreek, by Rev. *James Thomson*, Mr. SAMUEL C COLBY, and Miss FANNY COON, both of Conneaut,

On the 23d ult., by Rev. J W. Lowe, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and Miss SAMANTHA SALSBURY, both of Millcreek.

On the 31st, in Elkcreek, by G W. Sweet Esq., Mr. ALONZO SHERMAN, and Miss HARRIET L. daughter of Newton Lounsbury Esq., both of the former place.

On the 29th inst., in Wayne, by B. S. Hill, Miss CAROLINE PERKINS, and Mr. J. F. DUNCOMBE, both of Erie County.

On the 23d ult., in Amity, by James D. Phillips, Esq., Mr. MERLIN BROWN, of Waterford, and Miss LAVILLA WHITE, of the former place.

With the above we received a very acceptable New Year present, in the shape of a good substantial dollar; an evidence, to us at least, that our young friends started out in the world with a determination to "do the thing up brown"—towards us, at least

DIED.

On Saturday last, at the residence of his brother in this city, after a lingering illness WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., in the 24th year of his age.

On the 6th inst, in Memphis, Tenn. HELEN ANN, on'y daughter of John H. and Rebecca Mills, aged 19 years, late of Harborcreek, Erie Co. Pa.

On board U. S. Steamer Michigan, on the 6th inst., Mr. JOHN FELLENBERGER, aged about 24 years.

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!

NEWLY DISCOVERED CARBON OIL.

ONE of the greatest discoveries of the age, which we do not hesitate to announce as the CHEAPEST means of artificial light ever yet presented, producing a GOOD LIGHT

For less than one quarter of a Cent per Hour,

and gives the *SOFTEST, PUREST, and most BRILLIANT LIGHT* ever yet produced by lamp and at *ONE FOURTH* the cost of fluid.

NOR CAN IT BE EXPLODED,

whilst one trimming of the wick is sufficient for a month, and a single wick will last a year, nor does the steadiness of the light decrease as long as there is sufficient oil in the lamp to keep the wick moist—it will burn longer than Lard oil, and will not congeal in the coldest weather, and the price is only eighty seven and a half cents per gallon—to be used in Fluid Lamps.

Erie, Jan. 8 1853—3t. J. H. BURTON & CO.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Fidel Duttlinger, in the East Ward of the city of Erie, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. 8, 1853. FIDEL DUTTLINGER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the said East Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Fidel Duttlinger, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—H. Cadwell, A. R. Flint, Adam Wild, John Hechtman, Lorence Kessbiel, E. A. Bennett, J. G. Barr, S. H. Kelsey, Fred, Schneider, John Heilmann, C Siegel, Robert Hills, Moses Keeh, Joseph Kelsey, John Lantz. 3t35

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Erie:

THE Petition of Edward Green of the Borough of Waterford in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house now occupied by the said Edward Green in said Borough; he therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license for keeping an inn or public house of entertainment there, and your petitioner will pray, &c. Waterford, Jan. 8 1853. EDWARD GREEN

We, the undersigned citizens of the Borough of Waterford aforesaid being personally acquainted with Edward Green, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travelers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance and he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, we therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license, agreeably to his petition.

Signed:—A Oliver, Thomas Oliver, H. Hamilton, J. Mackey, E. Mackey, Ezra Cooper, Chester West, Thomas J. Stanchff, Wm. Brew, S. C. Stanford, A. Ross, Austin Cannon, Simeon Hunt. 3t35*

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

THE Petition of Charles S. French of the west ward in the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said west ward city of Erie. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. 8, 1853. CHARLES S. FRENCH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Charles S. French the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—J. G. Burlingham, Wm. C. Warner, Wm. Roach, P. H. Oliver, H. S. Fay, C. N. Wilcox, B. M. Boyle, Hiram Roberts, Benjamin Hill, J. W. Sellick, A. Andrews, P. Wheeler, A. Shabah. 3t33

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Walter W. Warner, of the city of Erie in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house known as the Keystone House, formerly occupied by S Keefer, in said city of Erie, he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan 6, 1853. WALTER W WARNER.

We the subscribers citizens of the West Ward of the city of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Walter W. Warner, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed.—S. W. Keefer, Simion Dunn, C. F. Norton, J. Abell, O. A. Landon, J. R. Cochran, P. Hall, A. C. Jackson, Wm. L. Warner, Porter Kelsey, A. Walters, J. H. Williams. 3t35

GREAT BARGAINS!

10 CITY LOTS for sale at bargains, call upon

Dec. 25 1852—33 CADWELL & BENNETT.

WE wish every body a very happy Christmas and merry New Years, and if they will call on us at our Store, we will do all we can to make them so. Please don't all come *at once!*

Dec. 25,—33. STOCKTON & FULLER.

TO RENT:

THE DOCKS, covering *Three Water Lots*, together with the large Ware House, 100 by 40 feet, now occupied by Walker & Tibbals. For terms, apply to

Erie, Dec. 24 —tf33 GEO. W STARR

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of the undersigned, citizens of the West Ward of the city of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupies by Daniel Kimball, in the West Ward of said city of Erie. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. 8, 1853. G. W. FOX.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the West Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that G. W. Fox, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed.—Wm. F. Rendernecht, B. F. Sloan, A. C. Jackson, Porter Kelsey, *Wm. M. Gallagher*, A P. Durlin, H. G. Sessions, P. Hall, T. W. Moore, N. Murphy, W. W. Warner, D. Zimmerman. 3t33

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of H. G. Sessions, of the city of Erie, in Erie county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house known as the New England Hotel, formerly occupied by Daniel Kimball, in the ward and city of Erie. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c

Erie, Jan. 6, 1853 H. G. SESSIONS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed, is kept, do certify that H. G. Sessions, the above named applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed.—P. Hall, George Taber, A. C. Jakeon, H. Bates O. A. Landon, J. H. Williams, Milo Randall, G. W. Fox, Geo. A. Elliot, Porter Kelsey, Benjamin Grant, S. C. Brownell. 3t33

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Perry G. Strananan, of the township of Le Beuff, and county aforesaid, respectfully showeth, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupies in said township; he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

Le Beuff, Dec. 8, 1852. PERRY G. STRANAHAN.

We the undersigned, citizens of Le Beuff township, in which the above mentioned tavern is kept, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern. Jan 8 1853 WILLIAM L. WIELWELL.

We, the undersigned citizens of Mill can township in which the above mentioned tavern is kept, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers and that said house is necessary for the accomodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed.—Benj. C. Eley, J. Beckinghaus, J. F Stafford, Chas Pinney, John Hallaway, Jun., Wm. Wright, J. D. Harvey Stancliff, Cephis Brainard, Asa L. Wiswell, John May, jr., Lester Stancliff, John Brown, Truman Buck, L. W. Stiles, Rowland Stafford, Franklin Fellows. 3t35*

To the honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

The petition of W H. May of the township of Millcreek and county aforesaid, respectfully showeth that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

Jan 8, 1853 W. H. MAY.

We, the undersigned citizens of Millcreek township, in which the above mentioned tavern is to be kept do certify that the above petitioner of is good repute for honesty and temperance and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers and that said house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed—P. Hall, George Taber, A.C. Jakeon, H. Bates O A. Landon, J. H. Williams, Milo Randall, G W. Fox, Geo. A. Elliot, Porter Kelsey, Benjamin Grant, S. C. Brownell. 3t33

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of George Taber of the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by said Taber in the west ward.

He therefore prays the honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. Erie Jan. 8 '53 GEORGE TABER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward aforesaid, in which the above mentioned inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that George Taber the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary for their accommodation.

Signed:—Simeon Dunn, B. G Brown, Franklin Hunt, Wm. C. Warner, John Sie- S. J. H. Eidsel, Dr. C. J. Fox, G. W. Fox, S. W. Sayles, H. G Sessions, Wm F. Rindernecht, Jacob J. *Rindernecht*. *3t33

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received from Putnam's—

Pictures of St. Petersburg—price 25 cents.
A Story or Life on the Isthmus—price 25 cents.
Romance of Student Life—price 25 cts.
The Huguenot Family—price 31 50.

Erie Jan. 1, 1853. DURLIN & SLOAN.

A SPLENDIDLY finished Seraphine, with the best tone ever found in a similar Instrument with a supply of Melodeons, just received at the establishment of

Erie, Dec. 23 1852. 3t WM. WILLING

The Cars are just in

BRINGING us a full supply of fresh groceries, consisting of sugars, syrups, molasses, teas, coffee, No. 1 mess mackerel in barrels, half barrels, eighths and kitts; also, pickled herring, white fish by the barrel and half barrel, codfish in quantity to suit purchasers, sperm, elephant, Lard and Linseed oil, white lead, red lead, litharge, vermillion red, chrome yellow, chrome green, umber, Spanish brown, Ultramarine, &c. &c.

By this arrival we are in receipt of fresh raisins in boxes and half boxes, figs, French plumbs, prunes, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts and Brazil nuts, pickled Sardines, &c.; also, a large quantity of Wooden and Willow ware, cedar and painted wash tubs, patent pails, willow wagons, market baskets, sugar boxes, &c; also, wax, sperm, pearl, star, sterine and Cincinnati tallow candles. Constantly on hand by the barrel, flour, fish, salt and Claypool whiskey and a general assortment of liquors

SIEGEL & KELSEY,

Jan. 1 '53—3t. No. 4 Wrights Block Erie, Pa.

Waterford Dispatch please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted on the estate of Oliver James, of North East township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. EMILY JANES, } Adm'rs.

Jan 1 '53—6t3* HORACE JANES, }

Erie & Waterford Plank Road Notice!

AT a meeting of the President and Managers of the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company, Dec. 21 1852, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of four per cent be declared on the stock payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the treasurer. JONAS GUNNISON

Jan. 1 '53—3t33. Sec. and Treas.

Erie & North East Rail Road Company!

NOTICE is hereby given that an election for officers of the Erie & North East Rail Road Company will be held in their office in the city of Erie on Tuesday the 18th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

J. C. SPENCER, Secretary.

34 Office Erie & North East R. R. Company, } Erie, Pa., Dec 27, 1852.

NOTICE!

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie and North East Railroad Company convened at the office of said company in the city of Erie the 25th of December 1852, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas doubts and difference of opinion have been entertained as to the binding obligations of the Guage Law passed by the legislature of this State the 11th day of March, 1851, on this company—And whereas, by the amendment to the act of incorporation of this company, entitled among other things "an act to change the mode of voting in the Erie & Northeast Railroad company," passed the 14th day of April 1852, the principles of the guage law have been incorporated, and it is proper and necessary before the annual election of Directors of said company that the said amendment should be submitted to the stockholders for their acceptance or rejection Therefore

Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders of said company be and is hereby called to convene at the office of said company in the city of Erie on the 15th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day to determine whether they will or will not accept of the said act of the 14th day of April 1852.

Resolved, That the Secretary shall give notice of said meeting in at least four newspapers in the city of Erie, one in the city of Buffalo, and two in the city of New York.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions a meeting will be held at the time and place above mentioned for the purpose therein specified.

J. C. SPENCER, Sec'y.

34 Office Erie & Northeast R. R. Company, } Erie, Pa. Dec. 27 1852.

Cheering to the Ladies, and Interesting to All

WILCOX & NORTON, No. 2, Wright's block, State-street, Erie Pa., have just received a supply of very fine articles in the line of

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES.

Among them are white satin slips, white Kid do, bronzed embroidered do., fancy silk gaiters and various other articles of similar character, as also the substantial articles needed by all for every day use.

For Gents wear of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters &c, their variety is so great it would be superfluous to specify. Suffice it to say their stock is more extensive and complete than ever before, and what is best of all for their customers, prices well suited to their action. They will endeavor to maintain a more worthy appreciation of the public mind for abstaining from the use of those stale common place expressions resorted to by some, falsely representing their Goods cheaper than others, and permit them to dabble unmolested in their own dirty puddle, while W & N. will endeavor by their practice to give unmistakable assurances that their facilities for procuring the best of work at the lowest possible prices cannot be surpassed, and probably is far from being equalled by even the most pompous pretenders. Delay not to secure the advantages arising from an early selection. Dec 25 1852—3t

TABLE BUTTER by the lb. at GOFF'S

Dec. 25, 1852 —33

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

A LARGE supply of Harper's New Monthly Magazine, just received at No. 9, Brown's Hotel. This is the 2nd number of the new volume, and is one of the best ever issued

Erie Jan. 1—34 DURLIN & SLOAN.

Beauty vs Beauty!!

THERE is much in Nature beautiful, but who has examined the rich and beautiful articles at Stockton & Fuller's, and hesitate to admit that Art can, if not excel, yet closely approximate to the beauties of Nature

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

Doors open at 7 A. M. Admission free! Dec. 25 —33.

Great Sale of Dry Goods!

At the New York Store, No. 5, Bonnell Block.

ELEGANT Cashmeres and Delaines, worth 31½ and 37½ selling for 18¾ and 20 cts. as good delaines for 12½ as can be bought for 16¾ at any other store, elegant Cashmere Long Shawls worth $25 will be sold for $16, elegant Silks for party and street dresses the best assortment of Plain Silks ever brought to this market, embroidered Collars from 6¼ cts. to $3—20,000 yards Prints Bed Ticks, Flannels, bleached cotton, &c, all of which are now offered at New York cost. Purchasers of Dry Goods will save 50 per cent on their purchases by calling at the New York Store, No 6, Bonnell Block.

Erie, Dec 28 —33. MERRICK & DAVIS.

SUGAR and Clay!

GRAHAM'S and Webster's Mansions old Country Gin to be had at No. 9 Brown's Hotel. 3t DURLIN & SLOAN.

More Gift Books!

ANOTHER supply of gift books, suitable for young and old, will be received this day by express, at No. 9 Brown's Hotel.

Erie, Dec. 23 1852—3t DURLIN & SLOAN.

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber intending to move to the West next spring, is desirous of settling his affairs, and hereby calls upon all indebted to him by note, book account or in any way, to call and adjust the same within one month, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. It is earnestly hoped this notice will receive due attention.

Erie, Dec. 11, 1852-3t. JOSEPH MATMILLER.

House and Lot for Sale!

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale the house and lot he now occupies on Tenth street, immediately in the rear of Hulbert's oil factory. The house is two stories high, roomy and conveniently arranged for family purposes. The lot is a full one, well situated and contains different varieties of fine bearing fruit trees. There is upon the premises a well of never failing water, and a good barn. Apply for terms and other particulars to JOSEPH MATMILLER.

Erie, Dec. 4, 1-32 tf31

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted on the estate of E. W. Colton, late of California, dec., all those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. Dec. 11-0t31. HARLEY SHERMAN, Administrator.

Locks and Latches.

A LARGE assortment just received direct from the manufactory for sale usually low.

Erie, Dec. 4—30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

500 BAY State, Empire, Waterviect and Waterloo long and square Shawls, at prices to suit the million.

Erie Nov. 20 1852—28 TIBBALS & HAYES.

25 DOZ white and colored Kid Gloves, at five shillings and sixpence per pair. 29 TIBBALS & HAYES

WINTER Strained Lard Oil and bleached Elephant Oil at

Erie Nov. 20 1852—28 J. H BURTON & CO'S.

Homes of American Authors.

THE Homes of American Authors, the most beautiful Book in typography, illustration, and in binding, ever published, just received from Putnam's at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

Erie, Dec. 4—30 DURLIN & SLOAN.

Beware of Counterfeits.

THOMPSON'S Bank Note Reporter and the Scalpel,—the one famous for "cutting up" the Banks, and the other for "cutting up" quackery—can be found at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

Erie, Dec. 4 1852-3t DURLIN & SLOAN.

NEW GOODS!

NO 3, PERRY BLOCK.

ARBUCKLE & KEPLER are now receiving their Winter stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of the following goods.

French and English Merinoes, Paramettas, black and colored Alapacas, Bombazines, plain and figured Persian Cloths, plain and figured De Lains, plain and figured Velvets; Bay State, Empire, Watervliet and Scotch long and square shawls; Merrimack, Cocheco, Dunnel, Globe, Allen's, Union French and English Prints; Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery; Kid Meriso, Thibet and Silk Gloves, Silk and Linen Hdkfs; Velvet, Bonnet, Satin and Taffita Ribbons; plain, striped, bordered, swiss, spot and mull Muslins, French worked Undersleeves, Hdkfs, Collars, Inserting and Edgings. For Men's wear, Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans and Sheeps Grey, also, a good supply of red and white Flannels, Undershirts and Drawers.

DOMESTICS—2-6, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, brown Sheetings and Drillings, seamless Bags, brown and red Canton Flannels, Tickings, striped shirting, cotton flannels, cotton yarns, carpet warps, batting, wicking, sewdlings, &c., all of which we can be found in the city. All we ask of those wishing to buy is an examination of our goods at prices, and we shall be satisfied with the result.

Erie Dec. 4 1852. 30

January Appointments.

DR H TUBBS, analytical Physician, from the city of Cleveland, will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Erie—Brown's Hotel, Monday and Tuesday Afternoon, 24th and 25th January.

Girard—Wright's Hotel, Saturday, 22d Jan.

Those afflicted with Chronic diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys or stomach, Asthma, Rheumatism, short breath or difficulty of Breathing, Dispepsia, Dropsy, Weakness or Nervous Disabilities, Restlessness, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Derangement of the Stomach, Billious Affections, Gravel, White swelling, or any long standing diseases are invited to call. Consultation free

Dr. T. neither bleeds nor blisters; nor is he a Homœopathist; he never uses Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, or any other mineral as a medical agent; nor is he a Thompsonian—he neither steams nor gives emetics. His theory of disease differs from all others that have been adopted, but not more so than does his system of treatment.

He does not make sick to make well, nor tear down to build up again: nor allay nervous irritation by patching up with anodynes.

The following letter, though brief, contains the substance of many that are almost daily being handed us, and will be read with interest by a numerous class of sufferers, who have felt that for them "there is no hope." Though never assuming to effect a cure in all instances, yet experience will warrant the confident assertion, that seventy five out of every one hundred persons treated, have been *essentially improved or fully restored to health* who will be carefully followed. On the most complicated, unyielding and hopeless cases constitute a large majority of the applications for treatment

"ASHTABULA, Oct. 10th, 1852.

DR. H. TUBBS, SIR: After a long true—some six years—of suffering from what appeared to be almost every disease, and after trying on so many physicians, and trying so many cures, until it help seemed impossible, I have again found health by pursuing a course of treatment with you. Pain in the side, shoulders and hip, dizziness, weakness, bloating of the bowels and limbs, were among the ordinary symptoms; in addition to which, I at times became numb, blind and quite helpless. I had nearly given up all hope of ever being *even comfortable*, but by the aid of medicines given by you, I am now relieved from all those symptoms and for aught that I know, am perfectly healthy. Treatment was commenced last April. Mrs. LUCY ADAMS.

With each change of appointments given above we shall publish a new and unusual, compearing in all variety of interesting cases, and in all cases selected from those neighboring counties that we are regularly visiting. Invalids may either write or call upon them to learn more fully the extent of suffering endured.

Dec. 23, 1852 —33.

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES!

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN!

Is at Moore's.

MOORE HAS been receiving *more* new Groceries, and other "fixins," both useful and ornamental, all of which he is confident he can sell much cheaper than any of his neighbors, greater small As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, come and try! You will find Teas "that make pleasant families," Coffees, Sugars, Codfish, Mackerel, sweet Molasses, "sour Vinegar," Tobacco, Pipes, Mustard, Saleratus, Pork, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Dairy and Table Salt. Also, a good variety of Wooden and Willow Ware, viz: Brooms, Grass and Jute Mats, Waggons, Cradles, Pails, Tubs, Washboards, &c. Also, a well selected and general variety of "nasty Confectionary," foreign and native fruits and nuts, and an elegant "troupe of fancy Toys," &c

Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Beans, Hams, Pork, Potatoes, Apples, &c. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Dec. 18, 1852. 32

OLD Santa Clause is coming in the shape of Nuts, Raisins and all kinds of Candies that the heart could wish for at

Dec. 25.—33. GOFF'S.

CHRISTMAS is at hand again, and those who wish to make Presents in a substantial form, should call at Warren's Fur Store, where Fancy and Comfort can be studied in selecting from his large stock of Furs and other very desirable Winter Goods.

Erie Dec. 23, 1852 —33.

New For Christmas and New Year.

AUSTIN has just brought from New York splendid articles of Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods and Toys, where Old and Young can find something appropriate to the taste and pocket just about these days. A call is respectfully solicited, opposite Brown's Hotel, State street.

Erie, Dec. 23, 1852 —33

Sunbury and Erie R. R. Company.

A SECOND instalment of TEN DOLLARS per SHARE, on the stock of this Company, will be due and payable on the 20th of January, A. D. 1853. On those shares on which eleven dollars has been paid, payment of nine dollars only will be required.

Payment may be made to Messrs. Williams & Wright, Erie; the West Branch Bank, Williamsport; Dr. W. A. Irvine, Warren, or to the undersigned, at the Office of the Company, Girard Building, Third street, below Chestnut.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16. CRAIG BIDDLE, Treasurer.

NOTE—The undersigned having just returned from a meeting of the Board of Directors in Philadelphia, at which the above was directed, would urge the importance of a prompt compliance, as it is intended to put a large portion of the work under contract, at farthest within the month of February.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1852. JOHN GALBRAITH.

60 Bags Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee just received and for sale by Nov. 6-26 STERRETT & GRAY.

Long Winter Evenings.

NOW is the time to lay in a stock of Books for these long winter evenings—such, for instance, as

Capt. Kyd, or the Wizard of the Sea	Price	50 cts,
The Prairie Scout, a Romance of Border Life	"	50 "
Heads and Hearts, or My Brother Colonel	"	38 "
The Swamp Steed, or The Days of Marion	"	38 "
The Rifle Rangers—a Story of Love and War	"	38 "
Celio: N. Y. above and Under ground	"	25 "
New York by Gas Light	"	25 "
The Heirs of Derwent Water	"	25 "
Kate Penrose, or Life and its Lessons	"	25 "
The Wedding Dress	"	25 "
The Three Strong Men	"	25 "
Jenny Diver, the Female Highwayman	"	25 "
Gilderoy, the Freebooter	"	25 "
Gentleman Jack, or Life on The Road	"	25 "
A Life of Vicissitudes—by James	"	25 "
The History of Henry Esmond, Esq	"	50 "

Together with a large variety

WINES, LIQUORS.

CIGARS, Groceries, Pickles, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, Preserved Fruit and Nuts. J. G. & W. I. MILLS, No. 3 Williams's Block, opposite Brown's New Hotel, Erie, Pa., have re-opened a New Establishment, where they are prepared to sell all Articles in their line at the Lowest Prices, at Wholesale and Retail. The Stock Consists in part of the following articles, to wit:

Wines,	Oranges,	Preserved Fruits,	Maccaronia,
Liquors,	Lemons,	Vermacilly	Sardines,
Cigars,	Figs,	Plain Pickles,	Anchovies,
Porter,	Raisins,	Mix'd Pickles,	Catsups,
Ale,	Nuts,	Pickled Oysters,	Currants,
Cider,	Cocoa,	Pickled Lobsters,	De Orgeat,
Cordials,	Fines,	Pickled Clams,	Curk.on, Ex Absinthe,

WHISKEY BY THE BARREL.

ALSO—Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Ground Spices, Confectionary by the Box, Soda Biscuit, Crackers by the Barrel, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—We import our own Cigars, and can sell better quality of Cigars at the same prices than any house in the city. Pure and Genuine Wines, Liquors of every description constantly on hand, for Sale: Wholesale at low rates. Also—Bottled Wines and Liquors for Medicinal or other purposes on hand by the Dozen or Single bottle which are pure.

AGENCY FOR BUFFALO ALE.—Moffatt and Gilman & Barton's Ale, for sale by the barrel, at Buffalo Price, adding transportation. Also—receiving in their Season Oysters in Shell, Keg and Can, from J. G. Mills & Co., of New York, for Sale Wholesale at Low Prices.

J. G. MILLS, New York. W. I. MILLS, Buffalo.

A. C. JACKSON, Agent, Erie, Pa.

N. B. Hotels, Steam Boats, private Families and Dealers generally supplied with all articles in our line, at Buffalo prices.—ORDERS from City and surrounding country respectfully solicited, and we pledge ourselves that all goods shall be as recommended.

Erie, May 22, 1852

RECENT ARRIVAL!
FRESH GROCERIES.

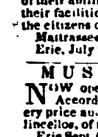
THE subscribers have just received at their stand, immediately opposite the Perry Block, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Rice and all the articles usually embraced in the list. Also, Liquors, Fruits, etc. with an assortment of Nuts and Confectionaries. Flattering themselves that their stock, in variety and excellence, is not surpassed in the city, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Their determination is to do business *cheap* for *cash*, considering the "nimble sixpence" of more worth than the "slow shilling," and that all parties are benefitted by the *ready pay system*.

Produce of all kin is taken in exchange for Groceries and other articles

Call quickly lest the stock on hand becomes exhausted in the lapse of a few weeks. Our prices are so low that people will find themselves scarce able to resist the temptation to buy.

Erie, June 19 1850. 6 LANDON & RIBLET.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.



THE Subscriber, in gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage which he has received from the citizens of Erie for the past five years, would respectfully call their attention to his present location. Having erected a new shop on the east side of State street, two doors North of 6th, and adjoining J. H. Riblet & Co's Cabinet Ware Rooms, he is prepared again to wait upon and accommodate his old patrons and friends, and hopes thereby his usual success in making "good fits," not only to continue in their confidence, but also, thro' their influence, and by his own integrity and attention to business to secure a liberal share of the public patronage which he respectfully solicits.

Naval and Military Clothing made to order and Cutting for others to make up, done with care and promptness.

Erie, July 29, 1852. JOHN GOALDING.

BOG Wood, Amulet and colored Bracelets, just received at AUSTIN'S.

Erie August 7 1852 13 Opposite Brown's Hotel.

CABINET WARE, CABINET WARE!
C-LL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

THE subscribers would adopt this method of returning their sincere thanks to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, and would state that they have just received from the City of New York and extensive assortment of

CABINET WARE,

embracing Mahogany Sofas of different styles, Mahogany French Bedsteads and Chairs, Mahogany Tables, with and without Marble Tops, with a list of other articles too numerous for newspaper detail, all of which we offer at prices lower than they can be procured in any other establishment west of New York. This is said in no spirit of empty boast, but from a conviction of its TRUTH, as all will find who may take the trouble to institute a personal examination.

They continue to manufacture all varieties of Cabinet Ware—They hold themselves in constant readiness to furnish, at the shortest notice, articles of whatever style or quality. Confident of their ability to give satisfaction, they invite to their ware, and their facilities for doing good and cheap work, the attention of the citizens of the city and county.

Mattrasses of all sizes kept constantlyon hand.

Erie, July 21, J. H. RIBLET & Co.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NOW opening, an extensive assortment of Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Banjos, Tambourines, Flutes, Fifes, &c., of every price and quality: also, Strings for Guitars, Violins and Violincellos, of the very best kinds, all very cheap at

Erie Sept 4–17. T. M. AUSTIN'S, Opposite Brown's, State st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A large and powerful Telescope, coming in England Twenty Pounds, to be sold for one half its cost—warranted perfect in every respect, inquire of

Erie Sept 4–17. T. M. AUSTIN, opposite Brown's State-st.

TWO BLACKSMITHS.—I am now receiving a heavy stock of Iron and Steel of all kinds and sizes, also Anvils, Vises, Bellows, stock and Dies, Sledges, Hammers, Horse shoes and Nails, Malable Castings, Brass, Hub and sand Bands, &c., &c., which will be sold at the *lowest* figures. 22 RUFUS REED.

BUFFALO ALE.—Moffat's, Gilman's & Barton's Ale in bbls and half bbls. for sale by J. G. & W. I. Mills,

June 3. No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

A LARGE and beautiful lot of Bonnett ribbons for fall and winter trade, selected with due regard to the prevailing fashion and for sale at Erie Oct 9 1852—22 G. SELDEN & SON'S

SHEETINGS, Shirtings, stripe Shirtings Ticking Canton Flannel &c., at No 6, Tracy's Block Cheapside

Erie Oct. 9 1852. 22 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TO THE LADIES.

JUST received the most splendid assortment of Ladies dress goods ever offered in this market, consisting of Grolle Rhine-Gro De Chene, Brocade, Pow. De Soie and Plaid Silks, Colored Grapes, Plaid, Plain and Watered Poplins, White and Col'd Parlaine, dotted and plain, Book and Swiss Mulls, striped, barred and plain Muslins, Muslin and Wool De Laines, Lama cloths plain and figured, printed Velvets, printed Persian cloths, Brocade and plain Alapaca, Coburg cloths, Silk and Cotton French Morenos and many other styles of dress goods which we have not time to enumerate at present but call and see for yourselves and save money by purchasing cheap at the old stand of

Erie Nov. 6 1852—26 SMITH JACKSON.

NEW WATCH, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS STORE.

State St., opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie.

THE subscriber, (late of the firm of G. Loomis & Co.,) comes before the Erie public and vicinity, soliciting a share of patronage, confident a large and well-selected stock of the choicest and most fashionable GOODS always at low prices, together with the manufacturing of *Silver Ware* and *Jewelry*, and close attention to business will insure a reasonable support. Having been for the past fifteen years a resident of Erie, and intending to remain in the vicinity, he flatters himself and me no "third parties," but always on hand living with the "rest of mankind" to sustain myself and family, in the world, and I pledge myself to endeavor to maintain the reputation enjoyed by the old firm in every particular. Thankful to a generous public for my success thus far in life, I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors

Aug 7 1852—13 THOS M. AUSTIN.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired.

WINDOW GLASS.—The largest assortment ever brought into this city can be found at

Oct. 23-24 CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House

SOAPS.—A very great variety of soaps for the Toilet and other purposes, including all the latest and most elegant and highly perfumed kinds. 22 CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House

Attraction at Rosenzweig & Co.'s
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,
Wright's Block, State street, Erie, Pa

THE Proprietors of this establishment, beg leave to announce that they have now on hand a large varied and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

To which they invite the attention of the public, confident that in style and finish it cannot be excelled. Our stock consists in part of the following, viz: Dress and Frock Coats, Sacks and half Sacks of cloths, cassimeres and satins, all of new style and at very low prices. Overcoats and Bangup of Beaver, brown, blue and drab Beaver Pea, Pilot and Flushing Cloths.

VESTS! VESTS!! VESTS!!!

A rich and most beautiful assortment ever offered, satin black and fancy silks, Merino, Valentia, Italian Cloth, Satinett, double and single breasted of every variety of material and pattern, Under Shirts and Drawers of every description.

Boys' Clothing.

Consisting of Boys and Youths' Sack, Frock and Roly Coats, Over Coats, Pants and Vests of all sizes and qualities and at very low prices.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine white Shirts of Linen and Cotton, of the newest style and make, fancy check, hickory and blue striped Shirts of every kind. In fact, you will find every article in our line at No. 1, Wright's Block. Call and examine quality and prices.

Oct 16 1852. 23

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, and now open for inspection of the public a large and most desirable selection of Fall and Winter dress goods, which we are determined to dispose of at very low rates, our motto being small profits and quick sales. You are respectfully invited to call and see our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere GEO. SELDEN & SON

Erie Oct. 9 1852—22 No. 6 Tracy's Block Cheapside.

A FINE assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' rubbers just at the thing for muddy streets at reduced prices—by

Erie oct 30 1852. G SELDON & SON

JUST received, another lot of those fine Calf Water-proof Boots. Sept. 25. WILCOX & NORTON.

GLASS!

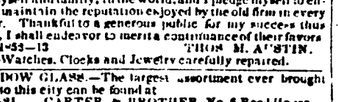
JUST received a large supply of French, English and American Glass consisting of all the different sizes from 7 by 9 to 24 by 30, which will be sold by the box or single light at the very lowest prices. Glass cut to any size without extra charge

Erie, Nov. 20 1852—22 J. H. BURTON & CO

WHOLESALE—The subscribers are agents for the following Patent Medicines, which they will sell by the dozen at Manufacturers prices, viz: Dr. Baynes' Expectorant, Alterative Carminative Balsam, Hemstitage, Hair Dye and Sanative Pills; Osgood's Cholagogue; Bristol's and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; McLane's and Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Frask's, Tanner's, McAlister's, Sloan's and Daisey's Ointment; Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Kerr's Cherry Pectoral, Barrel's Indian Liniment, Barry's Trichopherous, Brant's Indian Medicines and Kier's Petroleum

Erie Nov. 20 1852—22 J. H. BURTON & CO.

1852. FALL AND WINTER GOODS. 1853.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED AT



WARREN'S

Hat and Furnishing Store,

No. 8, Brown's New Block, State street, Erie.

CONSISTING of all Goods in his line. Hats of every variety of style and quality, made expressly to order for this market, also a very large stock of Kossuth, Cassimeres and Caster Hats, with a variety of Caps for men, youths and children of our own make, of Cloth, Otter, Silk, Velvet, French, German, Prussian, Belgian and Mohair Plushes, of various styles and prices, constantly on hand or made to order; also, a large stock of superior Bonas and Ladies Furs, Muffs, Victorines and Muffiers of all styles and prices, with a large stock of Gents Furnishing Goods, consisting in part of shirts, wrappers, drawers, scarfs, cravats, handkerchiefs and collars, (three ply of the very best,) and so large a stock of gloves and mittens, we have not room to enumerate them, with valises and trunks constantly on hand or to our own manufacture, also carpet, embose and patent leather travelling bags and umbrellas. In short, a large and complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected and made with the greatest care so that every customer may not fail to get the worth of his money—Come and see if these things are not so, and judge for yourselves, at No. 8, Brown's New Block.

N. B.—Hats, Caps and trunks repaired or made to order, and Buffalo Robes lined or other Fur work done on the shortest notice. Oct. 16 1852—23 JOHN H. WARREN.

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Park Row, a few doors West of the REED HOUSE.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are at all particular what kind of pictures they have, to his new Rooms which have been built expressly for the Art. LIGHT is the great agent of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to employ and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a respectable permanent Gallery in the U. States where the pictures are made by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window proves his ignorance of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that by his superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be equelled in this part of the country, and offers to excell any thing which can be produced in other rooms in Erie, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age. Let it be distinctly understood his pictures will not fade if properly kept.

N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H. SHERMAN.

Erie, Sept. 10, 1851. 19

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, W. H. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported from that city west of Dunkirk, all of which are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1, may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold guard and Pob Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes. Cuff pins and bracelets Gold, Silver, and German silver thimbles, gold pencils and pens: steel fob and guard chains, Keys, &c. Having made arrangements with the manufacturers at the east to furnish a supply every week fresh from the mint, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any other establishment west of the termigus of the New York and Erie Railroad. Also, on hand, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Brass Clocks and other time pieces.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Such as piano fortes, melodeons, bass viols, guitars, violins, banjoes, tambourines, clarionets, flutes, flageolets, fifes, accordeons, &c., solar and camphine lamps, and argrandols, extra globes, chimneys and wicks, silver and German silver table and teaspoons, sugar and salt scoops, butter knives.

CUTLERY.—A very fine article of penknives of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor straps, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

BRITTANIA WARE.—Tea sets, castors, and candlesticks.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Cases, Fancy Boxes Plated and Brass snuffers and trays, steel bag, and purse clasps, bone combs, ivory do., steel pens, card cases, visiting cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallet and pocket books, knives and forks, tea-servers, &c.

All of which will be shown to his visitors at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M., free gratis, and a small fee only will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

☞ Said Saloon is located on the ground formerly occupied by said Knowlton, one door west of the Reed House.

Erie, Sept. 6.—17

POISONING.

THOUSANDS of parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hohensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaint and all disorders arising from these of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hohensack's Liver Pills.

☞ "*Be not deceived,*" but ask for Hohensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOHENSACK, as none else are genuine.

Aug 21 1852. 1y15

LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to put up the Premium Rods and Points for any who may like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that locked his barn after his horse was stolen, and do not wait until your house or barn gets a stroke before you get rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is enough.

..JODEL & CO.

N. B.—Will be attended to promptly and punctually attended to.—*Rods* and points as above.

March 13 1852 1y41

PIANO FORTE EMPORIUM.

361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. The most extensive and splendid assortment of Rosewood Piano Fortes, plain and ornamental, elegant patterns, elaborately carved, and highly finished with Pearl keys, all of our own manufacture, and warranted in every particular, can be found at our Warerooms, 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. sept 23—1y39. BENNETT & CO.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

N. MURPHY would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has located himself at the old stand of Sutherton & Murphy, on the Park Row with a large and better assortment of Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, manufactured of the best iron and offered at the most reasonable rates, wholesale or retail. He has on hand Stoves of all prices and qualities, constructed with reference to usefulness and convenience, and of the most durable material. Also stovepipe and elbow, and an assortment of

JAPAN WARE.

Which he flatters himself is unexcelled, if not equalled, in the city. Milk pans of all sizes and Cheese vats of every description constantly on hand. Determined to pursue the business with energy and faithfulness, and to spare no effort to render satisfaction, he hopes to receive and merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Erie May 1 1852. 51.

FISH—Just receiving, Whitefish, Mackerel, Shad, Codfish and Herring selling at a moderate thrift at our store

Erie, Nov. 6 1852—26 VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.

PITTSBURG LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!!!
Capital $100,000.

MUTUAL AND JOINT STOCK RATES COMBINED.

Office under Mansion Hall, 5th St., Pitts., Pa.

IT insures on the Joint stock and Mutual principles, thus having two distinct departments, combines the privileges of two separate companies, at the expense only of conducting a single institution, and controlled by one board of Directors, thus securing harmony, frugality and safety.

OFFICERS.

James S. Hoon, President. J. C. Leech, Treas.
S. M'Clarkan, Vice Pres't. C. A. Colton, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. Hoon, Joseph S. Leech,
John Scott, Charles A. Colton,
S. M'Clarken, Wm. Phillips.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

Hon Wm Wilkins, Late Secretary of War.
Hon. Walter Forward, Late Secretary of Treasury.
John Snyder, Esq., Cashier of Pittsburg Bank.
Malcolm Leech, Esq., Wholesale Grocer.

MEDICAL BOARD, CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

J. Gazzam, M. D., J. Brooks, M. D., W. Addison, M. D., E. G. Edrington, M. D. L. BRAINARD, General Agent.

The undersigned agent of the company at this place and vicinity, is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance, also to furnish books and circulars explaining the principles of the company to any who may wish. A. B. CHAPIN, Agent.

Erie, Oct. 30 1852—25 No 2 Williams' Block.

PIANO FORTES!

THE Subscribers would respectfully invite attention to their stock of Piano Fortes, among them may be found the best assortment of Boardman & Gray's with and without the celebrated Dolce Company attachment, (not Æolian) ever offered west of Albany. The superiority of these Pianos is universally acknowledged, and they have received ten first class premiums within the past five years, in all places where placed in competition with all the makes generally known in this vicinity. The eight hundred dollar Piano sold by us last month to a gentleman in Philadelphia was pronounced the finest ever exhibited in this city. Every instrument is warranted to give perfect satisfaction and the new attachment is now so much in use that a Piano is not considered perfect without it. We shall be happy to show to all who call on us, and pledge ourselves to deliver in this city any Piano Forte made by them at precisely the same price charged at the manufactory without adding transportation, &c.

Buffalo, Dec. 18 1852—3m32. J. SAGE & SONS

SHAWLS of every description at the New York Store—selling at half price Dec 15–22 MERRICK & DAVIS

BOTTLES and Flasks, vials and pressing at wholesale and retail at the city drug store. Dec. 4 30. P. HALL.

TANNERS Oil for sale at the lowest market price, by the gal or barrel warranted pure fish oil, also; a nice article of sola. lamp oil and burning fluid for sale at the city drug store, state st. Erie, Dec. 4 1852. 30 P. HALL

BEAUTIFUL Goods—A large amount on hand, which will be sold at low rates at July 17 1852—19 J. B. COOK'S.

To Rent.

A THREE story dwelling, familiarly known as the "Bank House," on State street, is offered for rent on reasonable terms. It is one of the finest edifices, as well as most agreeable residence in the city. Possession given on the 1st of April next Apply to Erie Dec. 18—32. I ROZENWEIG.

War with Spain!

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him during his short career in the mercantile business, takes this method of informing them that he still continues to sell goods at his unusually low prices, for Cash only, believing that small profits and quick sales is the great secret of doing business. Among his present stock may be found Broad cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, vestings, brocha all wool, cashmere, plain leaf, silk and strandilla long and square shawls, paramettas, merinoes, delaines, ginghams, undersleeves, embroidered collars, muslin edgings, insertings, silk and linen hdkfs, plain and embroidered, gloves and hosiery, velvet ribbons, lace, gimp and a general assortment of dress trimmings, needlinas and combs, brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings, all of which will be sold cheaper than any other house in the city dare offer the same quality of goods.

New York Cash Store, 4 doors east of Erie Bank.

Erie Dec 1—28 JOHN SWEENEY.

CROCKERY.—The largest stock, the best ware, and the lowest prices in this city is at ARBUCKLE & KEELER'S

Erie, Dec 18–1852.

78 SACKS Buckwheat Flour, just received and for sale, Erie Dec 4—30 CLARK & McCARTER.

9849 YDS M. Delaines, Cashmeres, Persian Cloths, etc. Those we guarantee to sell for less money than they were jobbed for two weeks ago 28 TIBBALS & HAYES.

WINDOW glass of all sizes and qualities, warranted good and will be sold at a small advance above first cost, great inducements for purchases to buy at the City Drug store.

Erie, Dec. 4 1852. P. HALL.

BRANDIES, Wines, Liquors, Alcohol and everything in the trade warranted good and pure will be sold in the most satisfactory manner. Erie Dec 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

SUGARS!

CRUSHED, Pulverised, Loaf, Granulated, Porto Rico and New Orleans sugars by the bbl or pound, cheap as the cheapest at the Keystone Grocery. Dec. 4 1852—30. T. W. MOORE.

FISH!

HERRING, Mackerel, White and Codfish for sale by

Dec. 4 30. T. W. MOORE, Opposite Brown's New Hotel.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

THE best and cheapest lot of Green and Black Tea in this city can be found at the grocery store of T. W. MOORE.

Erie Dec. 1—30. Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

STEWARTS' Syrup, Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses for sale cheap at Dec 4 1852—30 M. OREY'S Grocery.

BRUSHES, paint, varnish, dusting, hair, flesh, hat, horse, counter, scrub, scouring, blacking, white-wash, nail, teeth, crumb, camel hair, pencil, blender, shoe, window, hearth and marking brushes of first quality and selling to suit the times, call and get a great bargain Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

R. E. HARRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

120 Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's) Buffalo.

MR. H. having opened an extensive GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, at the above store, it is his determination to pay exclusive attention to the

CUSTOM BUSINESS.

From the patronage which he has already received, from gentlemen, Mr. H. feels assured that the mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in GOOD TASTE from the first quality of MATERIALS.

MR. G. W. FOLTS

Will always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentleman wishing a genteel fit and a fashionable garment made up in his best style.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

June 12 1852. 1y3.

DURKEE'S Baking Powder by the gross or doz. for sale by

June J. G. & W. I. Mills,
No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION
Clear the track for SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the Largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats foe $1,50

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 8, 1851. 26

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. C. BROWNELL, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him by the citizens of Erie and vicinity, would say that he is permanently located in his old stand on State st., where he may be found at all times ready to execute Dental work in the best possible manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Dental stock for the accommodation of Dentists from the country. Dentists are invited to call. June 5.

New Goods Again.

COOK is receiving more New Goods, some elegant styles of all wool delains, also, plain delains, and French merinoes all of the finest selections of colors, thousands of yards of delains both plain and figured from 12½ to 20 cts per yard English prints, and Polka delains, new patterns and remarkably cheap, French work collars from one dollar to seven, also Undersleeves and Chemesetts Embroidered I. and O. Hdk'fs, Mull and Lace Veils and Insertings, Embd Bands from one to nine shillings per yard, also Ribbons Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds. No better bargains can be had at any store in Erie. Erie Oct. 2 1852—21

THE ROAD TO HEALTH, HALLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 4th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of proprietory Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of the case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered Liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so strong, and the functions so deranged, that she should have were entertained of her not being able to clear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above from the severity of the attack, is more special. I think, it asks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. At this period application was made by Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she continued to use, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For several years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now tendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following Complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Liver Com-	Secondary
Asthma	Dysentery	plaints	Symptoms
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas	Lumbago	Tic Douloureux
plaints	Female Irregu-	Piles	Tumours
Blotches on the	larities	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Skin	Fevers of all	Retention of	Venereal Af-
Bowel Com-	kinds	Urine	fections
plaints	Fits	Scrofula or	Worms of all
Colics	Gout	King's Evil	kinds
Constipation of	Head-ache	Sore Throats	Weaknesss
the Bowels	Indigestion	Stone and Grav-	from whatever
Consumption	Inflamation	el	cause
Debility	Jaundice		&c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in boxes at 25cts., and 62½cts., and $1 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York,

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. 1y31

WHISKEY by the bbl, at 1½ per gall, and a good article at

June 5. J. G. & W. I. Mills,
No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

DUNLAP'S BOOK OF FORMS!
New Edition.

E. C. & J. Biddle, No. 6 South fifth st., Philadelphia, have just published a *Book of Forms*, containing

MORE THAN TWELVE HUNDRED FORMS,

For practice in the Courts of Pennsylvania and of the United States, and for Conveyancing; also for use of Public Officers and Men of Business generally. Adapted to the recent acts of assembly of Pennsylvania, with explanatory remarks and numerous precedents and references to standard authorities. To which are appended a Glossary of Law terms and a copious Index. By James D. Dunlap, Counsellor at Law, &c. Second Edition. Price—Four Dollars

The publishers have already received from nearly all of the President Judges of our State, and from other gentleman eminent in the legal profession, their opinions of the work, which are of a highly complimentary nature. The following are selected from a large number of an equally favorable character—

Wellsborough, April 8 1852.

Gentlemen: The collections of court forms for conveyancing, &c., which had been in use previous to the publication of Dunlap's work in 1845, needed revision to make them convenient, and to adapt them to changes which legislation had rendered necessary in the practice in the courts in Pennsylvania.

Your edition of that work therefore received, as it merited, the approbation of the legal profession, and supplied a want which was felt by business men generally throughout the State.

After the numerous testimonials which you have received from eminent judges, in respect to the usefulness and excellence of that work, commendation of it from me would be superfluous.

I may be permitted, however, to remark that I approve of the general character and arrangement of the work, and, having retained a portion of the new edition which you are publishing, I may add that the author has greatly enlarged and improved his first edition, and that, when published, his book will be the most convenient and useful one of the kind extant.

Very truly yours, &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle, R. G. WHITE.

Pittsburgh, April 14 1852

Gentlemen: "Dunlap's Conveyancing and Forms" is a work of decided merit. I am glad to find that it is to be reproduced with many valuable additions. It should be in the hands not only of lawyers and magistrates, but of the business community generally. There is scarcely a position in life in which a man will not occasionally find himself in need of the assistance of such a work. I hope the author may be abundantly remunerated for the earning and industry bestowed upon it

With great respect, yours, &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle. WALTER FORWARD.

Greensburgh, April 9, 1852.

Gentlemen: You have favored me with the printed sheets, from page 9 to 136 inclusive, of the second edition of Mr. Dunlap's Book of Forms. I am pleased to learn that a second edition of his work is about being issued. It has been, and now is, one of the best works of the kind in the hands of the profession, and is evidently much improved by the author's revision and additions.

I have the pleasure of no acquaintance with Mr. Dunlap—He is a gentleman whose respectable professional attainments and methodical habit of mind fit him well to be the author of such a work. I shall not hesitate to recommend it to the gentlemen of the Bar in the 10th district. Very respectfully, &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle. J. M. BURRELL.

Huntingden, April 26 1852.

Gentlemen: Important changes in our statutes, since the publication of "Dunlap's Conveyancing and Forms," seemed to call for some enlargements of that excellent and highly useful work—The edition which you are about to publish, embodying as it does a very large amount of new and varied matter, and being so well adapted to general and present wants, cannot fail to be greeted with a cordial welcome by the profession.

A familiar acquaintance with the work, and a careful examination of the sheets of the forthcoming edition, enable me to recommend it, with great confidence, as a book which should be in the hands of every scrivener, and have an early place in the library of every gentleman engaged in the practice of the law.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle. GEORGE TAYLOR.

Oct. 30 1852. tf25

Dress Trimmings.

SILK fringes, lace gimp, Jenny Lind trimmings ribbon do. velvet ribbons, silk braid, worsted do. gilt edged and plain silk trimmings, buttons and other kinds of trimmings at

Erie Nov. 6 1852—26. SMITH JACKSON'S.

LADIES Snow Overshoes, a new and desirable style; also, Ladies Fine Gaiters, of all sizes from twos to eights, for sale by Sept. 25. WILCOX & NORTON.

A LARGE supply of fresh Drugs and Chemicals warranted pure, offered for sale at the lowest prices by P. HALL, City Drug Store State-st., Erie Pa. Dec. 4 1852—30

ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday Nov 22d 1852, Trains leave Erie going East daily, undays excepted, as follows.

No. 1, Day Express and Mail at	12 30	P. M.
" 2, Freight	3 00	" "
" 3, Night Express	1 20	A. M.

Trains leave by Eastern Railroad time, which is about thirty (30) minutes faster than Erie Time. J. P. TRACY,

Erie Nov. 27 1852—29. Sup't.

PURE and extra white lead, dry and ground in oil by the pound ton or ton. Linseed oil from Ohio warranted pure, boiled and unboiled, by the barrel or gallon, spirits Turpentine in abundance, varnishes of every kind, chrome green and yellow, Anger, Lime, Chinese, vermillion and venition red, yellow ochre, French yellow, Paris green, lamp black of every quality, Prussian and ultramarine blue, whiting, red lead, litharge, Turkey umber and every other kind of paints and materials in the trade which are offered as low as can be bought in this latitude.

Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canals insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

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	Richards. Newbould, Sec'y.	Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Erie Agent,

Erie, Feb. 10, 1852.

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company

THIS Company divided their risks into two classes, viz.—First Class or *Farmers Company*, in which farm property and detached buildings may be insured. No risk taken in this class to exceed $2000

Second Class or Commercial Department, in which various kinds of buildings, merchandize &c., in Villages and Cities, may be insured. No risk taken in this Class to exceed $2,500. The funds in one Class will not be taken to pay losses in another.

NO RISK TAKEN TO EXCEED $2,500.

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